

NATIONAL PROVISIONER

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

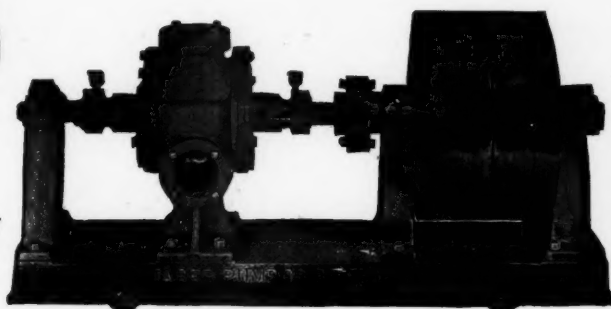
JANUARY 26, 1918

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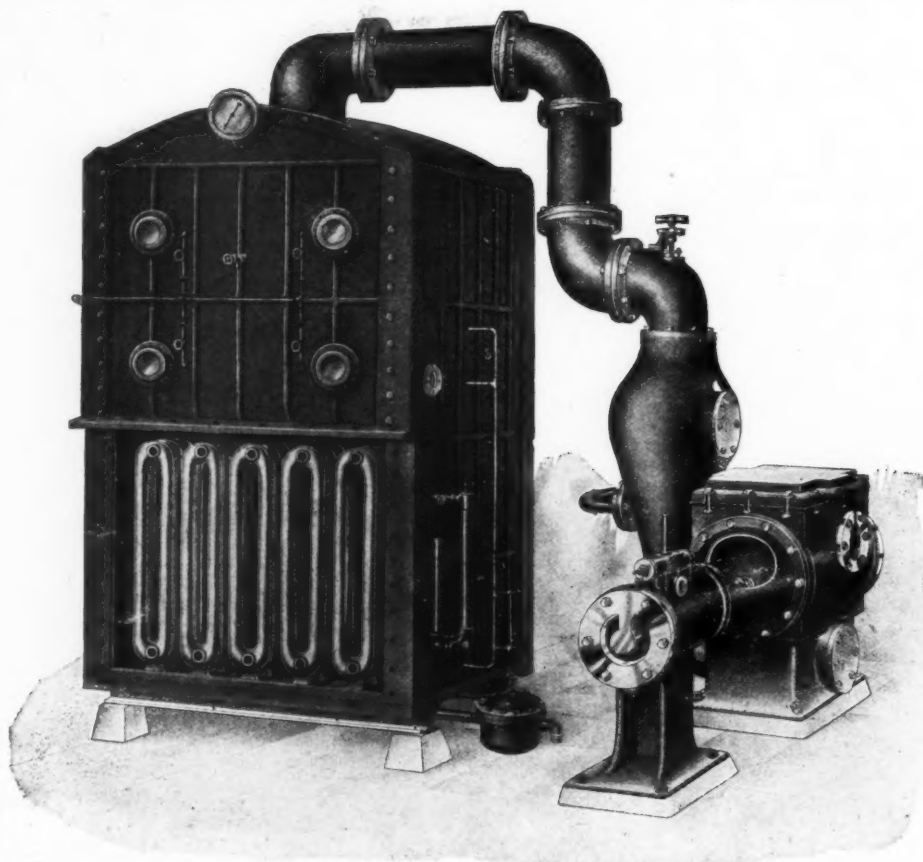
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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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No. 4

MEAT ADMINISTRATION TO MAINTAIN MARKETS But It Will Not Guarantee Profits to Livestock Speculators

Following his address to the live stock interests at the convention of the American National Live Stock Association at Salt Lake, Utah, last week, the head of the Meat Division of the National Food Administration, J. P. Cotton, issued a statement covering several topics of interest to both livestock and meat-packing interests.

He announced that the Meat Division would continue to support the hog market at the 15½ cent Chicago minimum basis which has been in force for some time, and that he had large export orders at his disposal to support the market in case it showed a weakening which would carry it below the stated minimum.

Regarding reports of the adoption of a 13 to 1 ratio as between corn and hogs, Mr. Cotton stated that such a ratio was in contemplation, but that it would not apply at this time. It was intended to apply it to the crop of hogs farrowed in the spring.

He declared that "meatless days" must continue, in spite of livestock protests, as it was necessary to conserve supplies for our armies and allies abroad.

Further, Mr. Cotton states that while the government will try to secure a fair profit for livestock producers, it does not expect or intend to help them to obtain an exorbitant profit. Neither will it guarantee a profit to the inefficient producer, or to the livestock speculator. This latter reference has to do with losses of beef producers who "plunged" on the cattle market last fall and are now suffering as a result.

Mr. Cotton's statement bears out his remarkably clear and incisive review of the general situation, as set forth in his address to the livestock men at Salt Lake, which is reprinted on another page of this issue of The National Provisioner. His statement, issued under the authority of the Food Administration, is as follows:

Statement by the Meat Division.

"Numerous inquiries regarding the policy of the Food Administration as to live stock and meat render a brief statement of the facts and aims desirable.

"It is more necessary than ever, both to increase the production of live stock and to conserve meat. This is particularly true of hogs and hog products. Conditions in the allied countries make it essential for this country to send them much more meat, especially pork, than ever before. There is a very real possibility of general shortage

within a few months. The meatless days must, therefore, be continued.

"Drouth on the Pacific Coast has made it necessary to kill off an abnormal number of cattle there during the next few weeks. It is impracticable, owing to transportation conditions, to take all the temporary surplus in that section for export. For this reason, and no other, the free use of beef and mutton on Tuesday will, for sixty days only, be permitted in Pacific Coast States.

"The Meat Division through its control of foreign buying of pork products, has been able to prevent live hogs from falling below the price of \$15.50 per cwt., referred to in its statement of November 3. That this price was considered satisfactory by most farmers is shown by the very large number of feeder pigs that have been bought by farmers to fatten since that statement was issued. Hogs are coming to market of heavier weight than usual, showing the beneficial effect of that policy in adding to the quantity of pork available.

"The Meat Division is confident that the price of hogs will remain above \$15.50, even though there may be for a few weeks a large run of hogs to market. The division has special large orders for pork for export with which to support the market.

"The statement of November 3 contained the following language: 'As to hogs farrowed next spring, we will try to stabilize the price so that the farmer can count on getting for each 100 pounds of hog ready for market, thirteen times the average cost per bushel of the corn fed into the hogs. Let there be no misunderstanding of this statement. It is not a guarantee backed by money. It is not a promise by the packers. It is a statement of the intention and policy of the Food Administration which means to do justice to the farmers.' This thirteen to one ratio, of course, will not go into effect for some time to come.

"There has been recently a decline in the price of the highest grade of cattle. Some farmers who, last summer and fall, paid very high prices for feeder cattle to fatten, will lose money.

Cannot Force Up Price of Beef.

"The Meat Division is powerless to increase the demand for the most expensive grade of beef. Such beef is a luxury. War economy naturally lessens the demand for it. The meatless day has comparatively little to do with the matter.

"On the other hand, the orders from the Allied nations for beef of average quality are such that the Meat Division expects no decline in the present prices of cattle of medium grades, which constitute the great bulk of the supply. It will be its policy to hold prices of such cattle steady, as far as it has power to do so. A decline in those prices would tend to lessen essential production. Farmers will find half-fed and short-fed cattle

more profitable than those fed to produce the heaviest weight and highest quality. However, it is not likely that further decline will take place in the price of even the highest grade cattle.

"While the Meat Division is using the large foreign orders for pork and beef to support the prices of hogs and cattle during the heavy winter runs to market, it expects also to use them as a check on any material advance should a shortage come later. It seeks to stabilize prices in the interest of the foreign and domestic consumer, as well as of the live stock producer.

"Farmers should conduct their operations with this policy in view. The Government expects to be able to secure for the livestock producer a fair profit, provided he conducts his business in the way war conditions demand.

"The interest of the consumer himself demands that the price of meat should be high enough at the present time to keep up production and assure him the meat he will need later. On the other hand, the Government does not expect or desire prices to reach a point which will give producers an exorbitant profit. It cannot guarantee a profit to the producer who is inefficient, who speculates rashly, or whose circumstances are altogether abnormal."

PACKERS' LABOR HEARING HELD.

The President's mediation commission at Washington, headed by Secretary of Labor Wilson, held hearings at the capital this week in the matter of the differences between Chicago packers and labor unions representing some lines of packinghouse labor. A delegation of union labor leaders, not satisfied with the agreement reached in December between the packers and their men, went to Washington to try to get the Government to take over the packinghouses.

Packers and labor leaders disagreed as to the terms of the agreement reached at Chicago. The packers were ready to carry it out, but the labor leaders wanted to add requirements which the packers claimed were not in the agreement, especially that relating to the enforcement of a closed shop. The labor leaders used the appeal for Government seizure of the plants as a club to enforce their demands.

It was reported that Government officials were regarding the situation seriously, as indicating a widespread labor union plan to force the Government operation of many industries after the fashion of the seizure of the railroads. It seemed plain that this was the object of the labor delegation's strategy, rather than the settlement of any particular packing house question. The usual sensational matter was furnished the newspapers.

ARMOUR EARNED 2.21 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR

Annual Statement Indicates Great Volume of Business

The annual financial statement of Armour & Company for the fiscal year ending October 27, 1917, was made public this week by J. Ogden Armour in a statement to stockholders of the company. It shows that Armour & Company did a gross business within the United States during the year of \$575,000,000. The company's interests abroad and in South America are not included in this report, separate corporations having been formed to operate them.

The company's profit on meat and other food products was 2.21 cents on each dollar of sales. The fact that livestock cost increased 37 per cent. during the year shows the abnormal conditions existing. An interesting feature was the report that meat consumption had decreased 25 per cent. as a result of the institution of "meatless days." These figures are based on the sales reports of the company.

The statement of President J. Ogden Armour in full is as follows:

Statement by Mr. Armour.

To the Stockholders of Armour and Company:

I submit herewith a statement of income for the fiscal year ending October 27, 1917, also of assets and liabilities as of that date. The net of \$21,293,562.87 is equivalent to 21 per cent. on our capital stock, and 14.5 per cent. on the average net capital investment. The usual dividend of 2 per cent. has been declared, payable January 15, 1918, the balance of the year's earnings being reinvested in the business.

We have found it advisable to segregate our foreign and South American from our North American interests and local corporations now operate those properties. We have been compelled to do this because of the great expansion in their business, reflected in the necessary construction of new packing plants at Sao Paulo and Santa Anna do Libramento, both in Brazil, and Santa Cruz, Argentine Republic; these in addition to our plants already in operation at Buenos Aires and La Plata, in the Argentine. These corporations have retained their earnings to assist in financing the cost of those new plants.

The gross volume of our business from sources within this country has been \$575,000,000. The ratio of profit on meat and other food products was 2.21 cents on each \$1.00 of sales. Abnormal economic and general business conditions throughout the country, due to the war, are reflected in our business in the great increase in the cost of live stock, approximately 37 per cent. We paid out in 1917 for live stock over \$93,000,000 more than the same weight would have cost us at prices prevailing in 1916, from which I would estimate that the live stock producers of this country received \$1,000,000,000 more in 1917 than in 1916 for the same amount of stock. The result has been a very high cost of our product and is reflected in our statement in the unprecedented and unanticipated amount of working capital we have been called upon to furnish, indicated in the volume of our inventories and accounts receivable on the one hand and our bills and accounts payable on the other.

Initiation of "Meatless Days," which we favored, has proven most beneficial, enabling us to meet the unusual demands made upon our facilities. Our Sales Department report an estimate of the decrease in consumption of meat due to meatless days at 25 per cent., which saving was more than consumed in caring for the vast number of men in training for our Army and Navy, and for orders received from our Allies.

Government Takes Control and Limits Profits.

During the year the Federal Government has assumed control of our operations under the bill creating the United States Food Administration and giving it authority to license packing house operations. Incident thereto we are now operating under regulations prescribing and limiting our profits for the future. We welcome Government supervision and regulation under existing war conditions, believing that to enable us to most efficiently do our part in the war the close co-operation which we have received from the Food Administrator, Mr. Hoover, and his representative in the meat industry, Mr. Cotton, enabling them as representing the Government to appreciate our many complex problems, will prove most beneficial.

To insure as far as practicable continuity of the operation of our packing plants during the war we recently agreed at the instance of the United States Commission on Mediation to submit all questions arising during that time as to wages and working conditions of our employees to an Administrator selected by them for that purpose. At the present time we have a total of 57,546 employees in all branches of our activities. Our payroll for the fiscal year under review totaled \$49,519,952.05.

I believe we may point with pardonable pride to the part our organization is playing in the war. We have 1,493 employees in the service, approximately one-half of whom enlisted voluntarily before the draft, and 3,500 subject to call. Of those heretofore called less than twenty were compelled to ask for exemption. In addition we have gladly furnished many men now in civilian service at Washington and elsewhere, serving without cost to the Government. Of the two Liberty Loan issues our employees, with our aid, subscribed to a total of \$2,000,000 of bonds, in addition to the subscription of the company itself of \$3,000,000.

Armour and Company in its entirety—every facility it possesses, every bit of product and every employee—is at the disposition of the Government for each one and all of us are straining every nerve and every muscle to do our bit in aiding the Government in the world conflict.

The report for the fiscal year ending October 27, 1917, shows:

Income.

On manufacture and sales, after deducting charges for repairs, depreciation and reserve for income tax	\$30,628,155.86
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Expenditures.

Interest on bonds	\$2,240,422.27
Interest on borrowed money	3,509,055.34
Administrative expense	2,072,549.61
Taxes, insurance, etc.	1,512,565.77
Net income	\$21,501,562.87
Less contribution to pension fund....	208,000.00
	21,293,562.87
	\$30,628,155.86

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

Capital Assets:	
Lands, buildings, plants, machinery, etc.	\$60,845,595.46
Refrigerator and other cars	4,645,278.00
Car trust agreement....	4,498,416.00
Investments in allied companies	33,812,355.42
Total capital assets....	\$103,801,644.88
Current Assets:	
Inventories of product, material and supplies..	\$101,622,878.08
Miscellaneous marketable investments	11,243,753.62
Bills receivable.....	8,103,385.72
Accounts receivable....	75,496,202.36
Cash on hand and in banks	13,906,271.23
Total current assets....	210,372,491.01
	\$314,174,135.89

Current Liabilities:	
Bills payable	\$83,404,000.00
Accounts payable.....	18,099,209.71
Total current liabilities..	\$101,503,209.71
Reserves:	
For bond interest.....	\$ 909,246.58
For income taxes.....	5,435,000.00
Total reserve	6,544,246.58
Capital Liabilities:	
Bonds	50,000,000.00
Capital stock	\$100,000,000.00
Surplus	56,126,679.60
Net capital investment..	\$156,126,679.60
	\$314,174,135.89

ASK FOR THREE MEATLESS DAYS.

It is reported from Washington that the Food Administration will issue, probably this week, a new proclamation asking for one meatless day, two porkless days and two wheatless days each week.

Food Administration officials said there would be no compulsion on householders, although it is sought by a bill now pending to make the days of denial mandatory for hotels, restaurants, and other public eating places. Private consumers are expected to accept the additional days of self-denial voluntarily.

An Administration bill giving the President broad powers to fix prices of food and other commodities essential to the Government's war preparations or for domestic consumption was in the hands of Chairman Lever of the Agricultural Committee today for introduction in the House.

The measure, which, it is understood, gives the President blanket authority to fix prices through an agency he may designate, was given to Chairman Lever at the White House. Representative Lee of Georgia and Candler of Mississippi, Democrats, and Haugen of Iowa and McLaughlin of Michigan, Republicans, also members of the Agricultural Committee, were present when the President said he believed a situation had arisen which made necessary immediate legislation to delegate these powers. The committeemen declined to disclose the details of the bill.

The President in his annual message to Congress gave notice that he would ask for such authority, and Administration officials are known to favor price regulation in iron, steel, oil and cotton, as well as food, both for war purposes and ordinary public consumption.

Chairman Lever said that he would probably postpone the introduction of the bill for several days because of the present tension in Congress and the opposition which the broad price-fixing powers sought by the President was almost certain to engender. He did not appear optimistic over the prompt passage of the bill.

KEEP YOUR LIBERTY BOND.

The man who subscribes for a Government bond, and is advertised as a patriot for doing so, is not a patriot if he immediately sells that bond on the market when he does not imperatively need the money. It is not mere subscription to a bond that helps the Government; it is by actually lending money to the Government and not by merely promising it and shifting the load to someone else that the citizen really helps in this great time.

Bargains in equipment may be obtained by watching the "For Sale" department, page 43.

WAR TIME ADVICE TO LIVESTOCK INTERESTS

Meat Administrator Outlines Their Duties and Responsibilities

By Joseph P. Cotton, Chief Meat Division, U. S. Food Administration.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—The following is the official text of the address before The National Live Stock Association at Salt Lake City by Joseph P. Cotton, head of the meat division of the U. S. Food Administration. It is worthy of careful study, both by livestock and meat interests.]

Six months ago we cheered the war-cry that "the United States was in the war to the last man and the last dollar." And practically no one of us had any conception of what that phrase meant. The phase represented an idea beyond our experience and our comprehension.

Since then the war map has changed. Russia has ceased to fight. The German offensive has approached Venice, there is a shortage of shipping; and, in the mobilization of our country for war, our transportation service has almost broken down. On top of all that comes a coal crisis.

To the cattle growers and particularly the feeders, the first real hardship came in the prices of feed and the difficulties of labor, and now sharply in the market prices for high-grade cattle and the shortage of feeds at any price.

Some of us think of these hardships as a result of mismanagement somewhere—some failure of government, some greed of a middleman, some profiteering by a retailer. And we want some government action taken which will clear it all up and leave the livestock industry alone while the armies in France fight it out. There never was a more fundamental misconception.

The War Is the Cause of Hardships.

The existing hardships and the future sacrifices of the livestock industry are caused first and chiefly by the war, as definitely and certainly as if there were a Zeppelin overhead dropping bombs on Salt Lake City, or a Prussian army ravaging the corn belt. The sacrifices you are making are sacrifices to the Prussians.

The war cannot be won without hardships to this industry and every other, and it will be won just because you are willing, in the face of hardship, to tighten your belts and go forward in your work of provisioning the fighters and the workers on the other side. And the lesson is fortunate in that it binds the whole people together, makes them forget their private feuds, and gives them that courage and the determination to win which will finally bring victory. You are just getting the first taste of what it means to fight a war to the last man and the last dollar.

I am not sent here to talk patriotism. There is not and never will be any question of the patriotism of the livestock industry represented here. I am sent here by the Food Administration to talk over with you the mobilization of your industry for war service. I bring no promise of miracles, no word of a sovereign remedy to keep the industry from all hardship and sacrifice.

We are here only to consider, simply and wisely and without illusion, how we can best organize first, that the war against the Prussian go on with full force; second, that the livestock industry be called on for no needless or foolish sacrifice. That is the real point.

Sacrifices you must make. Let us make sure that the sacrifices you are called on to make help the country and the war. It is not a question of doing your share, for each man's share is all he can give, but you must not be asked for more than you have strength to do.

Livestock Men Had a Profitable Year.

Let us briefly review the situation of the livestock industry in the war. Speaking generally, the year ending last November was a profitable year for the industry. In the Fall we saw unexampled high prices to the producer and the consumer—a bad thing for the industry—and heavy purchases of feeder stock bought at the same high prices in competition with the packers. Since then soft corn and high price of feeds and a scarcity of feeds have made many of your ventures in buying feeder stock unprofitable.

Some of these purchases of feeder stock were speculation and will show losses when the stock is marketed. We cannot consider any policy which has for its purpose saving from loss every purchase of feeder stock last Fall. That is impossible, but we must work out some policy that will avoid any loss that will cripple the feeding industry. The feeding industry and the livestock industry as a whole, must go on and keep up production. And to do that, they must generally be able to work with confidence that they will get a fair profit.

Let us see what the Government policies in this situation have been and whether they are wise. First, there has been a great drive, headed by the Department of Agriculture, for increased production, particularly on hogs. There is no question about the wisdom of that—we were short of hogs in the fall.

The Food Administration aided by its corn ratio and by its policy in stabilizing the hog price and its policy in placing the minimum of \$15.50 for hogs on the Chicago market. That is a fair minimum. It has been held to this date.

Advice to Farmers to Hold Their Hogs.

I do not expect to change it in the immediate future, and we expect that we can hold it. And our expectation is at this time backed by buying orders for export sufficient, we think, to handle this winter's run of hogs, even if it be large.

Our advice to the industry now is, Conserve your feeds, keep your hogs until they are ready to market. You will get no substantial advantages by rushing them to market and trying to get the top. Keep both eyes on the hogs and send them when they are ready, and we will try to hold the market.

These plans are, I think, wisely laid, but there are two points where you may be called on to help. The railroads may be short of cars and the transportation of meats east may be difficult. If that happens, you will have to hold back the hogs on the farms for a day or a week until the glut clears.

If that happens, I want you to look on that hog held back as if he were a soldier billeted on you, pay his board cheerfully. Don't kick so that your neighbors can hear,

(Continued on page 24.)

EXEMPTIONS FROM FUEL ORDER.

The Food Administration wishes it clearly understood that Dr. Garfield's fuel order does not include grain elevators, potato or vegetable houses, cold storage, all forms of grain storage, grain and feed mills, cereal product manufacturers, bakers, canners, milk dealers, creameries, condensers and all other milk products manufacturers, packing and slaughter houses, ice plants and refrigerators, sugar manufacturers, commission, wholesale and retail trades—in fact, every sort of food handling, manufacturing or distributing agency.

Beyond the direct food industries, the Fuel Administration has agreed to the exception of binder-twine manufacturers, ammonia manufacturers, insecticide and fertilizer manufacturers as being necessary to maintain the constant flow of foodstuffs.

Beyond this again, the State Food Administrators have been authorized to determine for the State Fuel Administrators any other industries the continuous conduct of which are essential to obtaining the uninterrupted flow of food.

EMBARGO ALL BUT FOOD AND FUEL.

On account of the extremely severe weather, which has particularly affected operations of railroads crossing the Allegheny Mountains, Director-General McAdoo, upon the recommendation of Regional Director Smith, has authorized him to place an embargo upon all freight except food, fuel, and such war munitions and war supplies as are specifically approved by the War Department, upon the Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburgh, Baltimore & Ohio east of the Ohio River, and the Philadelphia & Reading, for the purpose of enabling those lines, which are the heaviest bituminous coal carriers, to continue specializing upon coal for the double purpose of supplying the acute conditions in New England and the harbor of New York and elsewhere, and in the provision of empty cars for mines and coke ovens. This embargo is a temporary one. It should last but a few days if the weather moderates.

W. S. S.

War Savings Stamps

Use your quarters and tell your employees to

BUY "THRIFT" STAMPS

Help in Every Way to Win the War and Save for yourself at the same time!

WE NEED

Eight Billion Quarters

Remind and be Reminded of this at every opportunity!

W. S. S.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Nothing but actual, bona fide inquiries are answered on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade." The National Provisioner uses no "made-up" queries, with answers taken out of old, out-of-date books. The effort is made to take up and investigate each question as it comes in, and to answer it as thoroughly as time and space will permit, with a view to the special need of that particular inquirer. It must be remembered that the answering of these questions takes time, and that the space is necessarily limited, and the inquirers must not grow impatient if the publication of answers is delayed somewhat. It should also be remembered that packing house practice is constantly changing and improving, and that experts seldom agree, so that there is always room for honest difference of opinion. Readers are invited to criticize what appears here, as well as to ask questions.]

TO TEST HAMS AND SHOULDERS.

A reader in New England writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Please tell me how to test hams and shoulders for sourness, the location of different bones and points for insertion of the trier.

To test hams insert the trier (1) into the shank; (2) at the shank joint; (3) through the hole in the aitch bone; (4) under bone at butt; (5) in body at flank side.

To test shoulders insert the trier (1) into shank; (2) through blood vein; (3) under shoulder blade; (4) over shoulder blade.

In pumping hams and shoulders the needle should be inserted at the above-mentioned points.

DATA ON STIFFENING LARD.

The following inquiry comes from a Southern packer:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Can you give us a formula for summer rendering that will raise the titre of lard so that we may have a product that may be marketed in retail stores which do not have refrigeration?

There are several kinds of lard, viz.: kettle-rendered pure leaf lard; kettle-rendered (leaf and backfat) lard; neutral lard (leaf lard hashed and rendered at a low temperature); prime steam lard; refined lard, and compound lard. All these, except neutral lard,

may contain added lard, tallow, oleo or vegetable oil stearines to enhance their hardness. Compound lard, of course, is understood as already prepared from lards, oils and stearines.

The proportion of stearine added to stiffen the various lards depends upon the quality of the lard to be treated, or rather hardened. Take, for instance, kettle-rendered lard. This may be, say, 65 per cent. back fat (if fat backs are not more profitable as such), 20 per cent. leaf lard (say "scrapings" if you are making neutral or selling your leaf lard chilled), and 15 per cent. prime lard stearine. The percentages of backfat, leaf lard and stearine, if any is used of the latter, may be changed according to requirements, weather conditions, prices, etc. This formula, when the product is properly manipulated and dried (all excess moisture should be eliminated) makes an exceedingly acceptable culinary fat of satisfactory hardness.

You must figure to abide by Government regulations in every connection, but these rules do not impair the value of your product nor prevent your attaining any proper result in manufacture.

FIGURES ON WASTE BEEF FATS.

That our system of marketing beef is defective, in that there is no efficient system of conserving and utilizing the surplus or waste fats which custom has permitted to remain on carcasses, is recognized by all students of the industry. In seeking a solution, the United States Bureau of Markets points out some of the most wasteful phases which demand serious consideration.

As a basis, take the two hindquarters from an 800-pound steer, which on a percentage basis represents 51¼ per cent. of the carcass weight when three ribs are left on the hind, as in the Boston cut. The weight of the two hinds is therefore 409 pounds.

In the loins and rumps are found 30 pounds of kidney suet and fat. This fat, at the present time, has a market value in the large cities of 15c. a pound, when handled under sanitary conditions. In the small towns and country districts the price varies according to conditions, but usually ranges 3c. a pound lower than city quotations, with ordinary shop fats selling from 6 to 7c.

Assuming that the retailer paid \$22 per cwt. for the two kinds weighing 409 pounds, the cost is \$89.98. The 30 pounds of suet has a value of \$4.50, or 7c. per pound less than cost, which must be added to the cost of the meat, amounting to little over ½c. per pound additional.

Instead of the two hinds costing \$89.98, their actual cost considered on a basis of food value, is \$92.03. This, however, is not taking C. O. D. fat into consideration, which item will advance another 50c. per cwt.

Should any portion of the fat have to be sold for a lower price, due to unsanitary methods of handling, the cost of the meat increases proportionately. The retail merchant, however, does not begin to save all of this fat, and often as much as 40 per cent. is lost for food purposes and goes into the grease tank.

Some of it he passes over the block to the consumer as part of the purchases. In this case, the price per pound is the same for both suet and meat. Investigations have shown that a considerable percentage of fat purchased in this way goes into the kitchen sink, and its food value is lost, as well as its value for other commercial purposes.

The consumer pays a high price for fats when bought in connection with steaks and roasts from which very little, if any, benefit is derived. Our country needs fats and oils in increasing quantities and it is the patriotic duty of everyone in the trade to help in this fat conservation.

Can You Possibly Save More Coal?

Over \$30,000,000 worth of coal
saved by Swensons in one year

Assuming that 90% of the total Swenson Evaporator Capacity is operated with exhaust steam our machines are condensing approximately 125,000 horsepower of exhaust per day—an economy over open pans of about 9,000,000 tons of coal in one year, or figuring steam coal at \$3.50 per ton, this is a saving of over \$30,000,000 worth of coal in one year.

Is exhaust steam doing your evaporating?

Can you advantageously employ another vacuum effect?

If there is a possibility perhaps we can furnish you with special information that may lead to many dollars more profits for your plant and a big boost to the movement to save more coal.

SWENSON EVAPORATOR CO.

945 Monadnock Block, Chicago

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

New York and

Chicago

Official Organ American Meat Packers'
Association

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WASTING ANIMAL FATS

In these days of food conservation through war necessity more attention is paid to practical advice in this connection than might be the case at other times. A striking illustration of this is the results which have followed the paper read at the last American Meat Packers' Association convention by Myrick D. Harding on conservation in packinghouse operations. Mr. Harding's paper has been the text for many a sermon preached on the subject of food saving, and even the Federal Bureau of Markets has made a series of market sermons out of the material of his talk.

One of the greatest of war needs is the saving of fats, particularly edible fats, of course. In this connection one of Mr. Harding's most forcible criticisms of existing packinghouse methods was against the leaving of as much fat on all carcasses as possible. He denounced this as "one of the most flagrant instances of our extravagance."

In spite of the constant advance in the price of high grade oils and fats this practice has continued, under certain unfavorable conditions which often are unavoidable.

Lamb and mutton carcasses become stale and are sacrificed in order to sell them, or they are sent to rendering tanks. In many instances these sacrifices would not have been necessary were it not for the presence of caul fat and of the pluck, which prevents proper radiation of moisture.

In the case of beef, millions of pounds of fine fats are marketed annually as a part of the beef carcasses, only to be lost in large part, or to become low grade edible oils and fats or inedible greases. As such their market values are far below those of the prime edible products into which they should have been made. Among these fats are kidney suet, cod fat, crotch fat, tenderloin fat, heart fat and neck fat.

These fats generally are not wanted by the consumer, and with few exceptions they are sold at a loss by the butcher, and much actually is given away. The prices paid for them by the renderers are only a fractional part of the original cost to the butcher.

These fats can be saved and utilized to the last ounce in edible products, and can be placed at once where most needed, if they are removed and cared for at the packinghouse or before the carcasses leave the coolers to enter the channels of trade.

Particular attention is being called by the Bureau of Markets to this wastage, and an effort is being made to obtain a general change in dressing practice by which these fats may be saved fresh at the packinghouse. It is felt that this may not only help to reduce the cost of red meats to the consumer, but it will surely divert much-needed supplies of fats immediately into the channels where they are so badly needed. It is up to the packing house trade to do its part toward making up the shortage in the world's supply of fats, and this is one of the most effective ways to do it.

CONFIDE IN THE PUBLIC

Only one real difficulty has arisen in securing hearty teamwork in food saving—that is, a certain suspicion on the part of the public that savings effected by business concerns are not being passed along to the consumer.

People go into a hotel dining room and find meat portions reduced, and want to know why prices are not reduced correspondingly. They carry home bundles from the stores and pay cash, but are not certain that their teamwork benefits anyone except the merchant. They hear that city gas is to be stripped of 11,000,000 gallons of toluol to supply the army with high explosives. This will make a leaner quality of gas, which they are willing to use cheerfully if they know that the Government profits by their teamwork in the price of toluol.

There is a real cause of misunderstanding here, and business men must meet it frankly.

At one of the large New York hotels reductions in prices are stated in percentages on the bill of fare. This is not only a commendable way to meet criticism, but it touches the very heart of the problem—namely, that when people suspect unfair methods on the part of the merchant they probably do not know prices, and would not see the difference in a price reduction unless it was pointed out.

It might well be that war-time hotel menus could take a hint from department store pricing, and itemize their dishes in some such style as "Roast beef, 48 cents, reduced from 60 cents." That illustrates the idea at least, and if the hotel man would run a footnote on his menu stating that a 25 per cent. reduction in price had been made in each dish where the portion had been reduced, this would be reassuring to the public.

Likewise, in the retail store, actual reductions on purchases in delivery or for which cash is paid could be stated in money or percentages.

"The public always helps when the public knows." Guesswork and suspicion are the basis of most misunderstanding in these matters, and a campaign of education will do much to straighten out tangles at this time. More than that, conservation measures can be put into effect quicker and on broader lines if public understanding and teamwork are enlisted through skillful explanation of the facts.

MORE ABOUT MEATLESS DAYS

Livestock interests, not the packers, are beseeching the Government to stop its advocacy of meatless days so far as they refer to beef and mutton. The reason is clear. Whether or not it was caused by the meatless day propaganda, the fact remains that cattle and sheep prices have fallen, and the livestock men are gnashing their teeth as they see their big profits fading away. They have adopted resolutions asking the Food Administration to stop advocating a meatless day as it affects beef and mutton, on the ground that reduced consumptive demand and decreased prices will discourage production, and thus do more harm than good.

It is noted that they except pork, and are willing to have the Government enforce a porkless day. The reason for that attitude is clear also. The Food Administration has put a minimum price on hogs, so that the farmer cannot lose, no matter what happens to the packer or the consumer. The farmer's mind is easy as to hogs. But on the beef and mutton situation he is uneasy, and not a conservationist when it hurts his pocketbook.

TRADE GLEANINGS

The seedhouse of the Bencini Cotton Oil Co., Dublin, Tex., has been damaged by fire. Commerce Oil Mill & Gin at Commerce, Tex., was damaged by fire with a loss of \$6,000.

The branch house of Swift & Co. at Rio Janeiro, Brazil, was destroyed by fire last Saturday.

The capital stock of the Yellowstone Packing Co., Billings, Mont., has been increased from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000.

Fire damaged the plant of the Fidelity Cotton Oil Co., Washington avenue and South Pacific Railroad, Houston, Tex.

Edible Oil Co., Wilmington, Del., to manufacture and sell cottonseed oil, coconut oil, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,500,000.

Fire of unknown origin damaged the Miller Union Stock Yards, Atlanta, Ga. Over 300 head of cattle and as many hogs and mules were burned to death.

Zywert Packing Co., Billings, Mont., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$300,000 by Julius, Verna and Margaret Zywert, all of Billings.

The Billings Sanitary Meat Co., Billings, Mont., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$3,000 by J. M. Shoemaker, Elmer L. Conn and William R. Conn, all of Billings.

The Eisenmenger Meat Co., St. Paul, Minn.,

will build a six-story store and warehouse at 455 Wabash street. This building will be of concrete and brick construction and cost \$30,000.

Bentley, Settle & Co., Inc., Syracuse, N. Y., to conduct a wholesale provision business, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$400,000 by R. E. Bentley, DeForest Settle and M. W. Haley.

Sagadahoc Farms, Portland, Me., to operate farms, raise cattle, sheep, etc., have been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 by W. F. Spear, South Portland; M. C. Peabody, Scarborough, and A. L. Gallups, South Portland, Me.

ONE WAY TO SPEND HEATLESS DAY.

Monday, January 21, was heatless day all over the country and, with a few exceptions, offices and stores were closed for the day. One of the exceptions, however, were the packers, who were allowed to operate full steam ahead. Wilson & Co., at the Chicago plant, took advantage of the occasion by inviting the Chicago housewives out to their big plant to listen to an illustrated lecture on food conservation by Eleanor Lee Wright, the company's domestic science adviser. Miss Wright told how the housewife could cut down her food bill by using certain cuts

of meat in the most economical way. She instructed the ladies how to use the "left overs," and with practical illustrations those who attended learned many ways in which to push the cause Mr. Hoover is teaching us to push. After the lecture the meeting was thrown open for general discussion and refreshments were served.

ACTS ON BRITISH MEAT SHORTAGE.

Cable advices from London this week state that Lord Rhondda, Food Controller, is prepared to take drastic measures to deal with the meat shortage. An order will be issued immediately, it is understood, decreeing two meatless days weekly—Tuesdays and Fridays in London and Wednesdays and Fridays in other parts of the country.

This will apply to homes as well as to hotels and restaurants. Even meat left over from the previous day must not be used on meatless days, but must be saved for the following days.

Besides this, there is to be a further big reduction in the meat rations allowed to hotels and restaurants, while butchers will be allowed only 50 per cent. of what they had in October. Meat at breakfast will be barred under the new order, and no meat will be served between 5.30 and 10.30 o'clock in the morning.

NOVEMBER OLEOMARGARINE OUTPUT.

Official government reports of the output of oleomargarine for the month of November, as shown by revenue stamp sales, indicate that the production for that month was 322,609 pounds colored and 30,245,252 pounds uncolored, or a total of 30,567,861 pounds. This was eight million pounds less than for the preceding month, which had been the greatest on record, and over six million pounds greater than for the same month last year. The past year has seen the greatest production in the history of the industry. Official government figures, based on stamp sales, showing oleomargarine production in the United States for the past year, are as follows:

	Pounds.
November, 1916	24,459,254
December	23,122,828
January, 1917	18,817,971
February	21,122,727
March	21,659,014
April	25,145,605
May	23,119,246
June	17,892,594
July	16,797,129
August	20,932,344
September	28,852,903
October	38,467,191
November	30,567,861

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Markets Unsettled—Storm Interferes With Business—More Curtailment of Consumption—Hog Receipts Expected to Increase With Better Weather and Better Railroad Conditions—Peace Reports Without Much Influence.

Trade in the provision market has been decidedly quiet, due partly to the severely cold weather, snow storms in parts of the country, and drastic fuel regulations. All this has served to further increase the difficulties in shipping on the railroads, and works against the distribution of hogs and hog products. There was very little trade in the future markets at the west, with an absence of speculation, and absence of any hedging of importance.

Reports have been current that foreign Government interests were in the market, which advices helped prices for a time, as did the peace reports, but it seemed as though there was no extensive Government buying, and also as if the peace advices were having very little influence on the list. Peace reports have been current so often, without any real result, that speculative interests are not easily reconciled to accepting these, especially as Government interests are opposed to speculation in the food-stuffs markets.

Because of the fact that larger hog receipts were expected at this period, some interests seized upon the unfavorable weather and transportation conditions as indicating that the hogs were not really ready for market, or were not in the country. General reports were of a different character, however, and it was assumed in conservative quarters, that a great many hogs were ready for shipment, and with improved shipping facilities, the large receipts would be noted. It is noteworthy that during the past several days the movement of hogs showed a moderate gain.

At 2 P. M. on February 1 the Crop Reporting Bureau will issue a report on the number of live-stock on farms and ranges in the United States. The unrevised figures of a year ago showed that the number of swine on farms January 1, 1917, was 67,453,000 head, against 67,776,000 in 1916, while the milch cows were 22,768,000, against 22,108,000; other cattle, 40,849,000, against 39,312,000, and sheep 48,483,000, compared with 48,625,000 in 1916.

Meanwhile the restriction in consumption of hog products continues. Strict economy is taking place in this country and abroad, with England, perhaps, leading the way. New food restrictions have been ordered by Lord Rhondda, the Food Controller, who has decreed that there shall now be two meatless

days in the United Kingdom, effective in all hotels, restaurants, boarding houses and public places. A new proclamation is expected from Washington very soon, asking for one meatless day and two porkless days. A bill is being framed, it is understood, making it compulsory for public hotels, restaurants, etc., to observe these meatless and porkless days, and while there will be no compulsion affecting households, these will be urged to conserve the supply. Semi-official advices indicate that there is considerable saving in the meat and pork consumption through this country, and also abroad, but the co-operation, it is hoped, will become more extensive and effective.

Some concern has been expressed in provision quarters because of the threatened labor difficulties involving the big packers of the country and the packing house employees, on the question of an open or closed shop. Packing house employers have granted virtually every demand but that calling for a closed shop. Officials at Washington are endeavoring to settle this dispute, as it is realized that continued operation at packing centres is necessary, for home and war purposes. Labor interests are urging Government control, in the event of employers refusing to change their attitude.

Much interest has been taken in a report

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recently issued by the Bureau of Markets of the Department of Agriculture, showing the movement of live stock known as "stockers and feeders" to have increased in nearly every case over the number in 1916. The total movement of "feeder" hogs was four times greater than a year ago, and the "feeder" cattle increase was 862,000 over the amount of 1916. Thus, the hope is expressed that the farm animal report to be issued on February 1 will show moderate increases over the numbers mentioned a year ago.

BEEF.—The market is quiet, but prices are strong. The western market was strong and receipts are not heavy. Mess, \$31@32; packet, \$32@33; family, \$34@36; East India, \$52@54.

LARD.—The market is very firm in spite of liberal hog receipts at times. Peace talk checks any important selling, and packers are doing very little hedging. Quoted: City, \$25 1/4, nom.; Western, \$25.25@25.35; Middle West, \$25.25@25.35, nom.; refined Continental, \$27; South American, \$27.25; Brazilian kegs, \$28.25; compounds, \$22.50@23.50, nom.

PORK.—Trade is rather quiet, but values hold firm, due to the light offerings. The firmness in hogs, notwithstanding liberal receipts, was a factor. Quoted: Mess, \$50@50.50; clear, \$50@56, and family, \$54@55.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

PROSPECTS FOR LOWER PROVISIONS.

Market Reviewer Believes Situation Is Tending in That Direction.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from W. G. Press & Co.)

Chicago, Ill., January 22, 1918.—The receipts of hogs in 11 markets so far this week are 119,000, against 82,000 for the corresponding period last week and 119,000 last year. The hog supply is becoming normal and weather forecasts indicate warmer temperatures. This will put railroads in much improved conditions and big hog receipts may be expected from now on. Of course, in sections where the snow has been heavy

warmer weather will make it difficult for farmers to haul stuff to market, and we may have another spell of light receipts, owing to bad roads. But this holding back of hogs has been the means of putting on weight, and the quality of hogs is now considered very satisfactory. Monday's hogs were the best of the season, and when hogs do come to market in good supply, the increase in weight will make up for the recent shortage in supply to a great extent.

What can be said of the provision market, with hog receipts big and warehouses rapidly filling up with product, can only be on the side of lower levels. We expect to see hogs this month sell around \$15.50. With lard at the present time around \$25 and ribs around \$24.50, we cannot figure this spread any other way than unusual.

In January, 1915, the range in prices of mixed packing hogs was from \$6.25@7.40, and the range in prices of cash lard was from \$10.40@11.07, and in ribs from \$9.12@10.37. In January, 1916, the range in prices of mixed packing hogs was from \$6.50@8.10 and the range in prices of cash lard from \$9.87@10.92 and in ribs from \$9.75@10.87. In January, 1917, the range in prices of mixed packing hogs was from \$9.75@12, and the range in prices of cash lard from \$15.10@16.40, and in ribs from \$13.25@15.62 1/2.

These prices show quite a different situation than the present, and we are giving them so that the trade may figure out why conditions this year bring about such a spread in prices over other years. We see no reason for so much more of a spread this year than last. The good quality hogs now coming to market we figure will dress 83 per cent, hanging on the rail, and figuring live hogs at \$16.60, today's probable average price, would bring the dressed hog to 20c. a pound. This makes the cash market for ribs and lard look high to us, and we are inclined to think that the provision market will sell lower.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to European ports for the week ending Thursday, January 17, 1918, as shown by A. L. Russell's report are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil.		Cottonseed		Hacon and		Tallow.	Beef.	Pork.	Lard.
	Cake.	Bags.	Bbls.	Pkgs.	Boxes.	Pkgs.				Ton. and Pkgs.
Various—Various			3922	10521						134 14447
Total			3922	10521						134 14447

*Details withheld by steamship companies.

O YOU HOOVER!

[This poem, without the author's name, is going the rounds of employees in Government departments at Washington.]

My Tuesdays are meatless,
My Wednesdays are wheatless;
I am getting more eatless each day.
My home it is heatless,
My bed is sheetless,
They're all sent to the Y. M. C. A.
The barrooms are treatless.
My coffee is sweetless;
Each day I get poorer and wiser;
My stockings are feetless,
My trousers are seatless;
My! How I do hate the Kaiser!

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending Jan. 19, 1918, with comparisons:

To—	PORK, BBLs.		From Nov. 1, '17, to Jan. 19, 1918.
	Week Jan. 19, 1918.	Week Jan. 20, 1917.	
United Kingdom..	552	552	33
Continent	514	514	428,000
So. & Cen. Am.	404	404	1,706
West Indies	262	262	2,002
Br. No. Am. Col.	29	29	155
Other countries ..	2	2	294
Total	1,754	1,754	4,220

MEATS, LBS.			
United Kingdom..	4,207,000	7,470,000	60,896,000
Continent	1,556,000	11,465,000	40,115,000
So. & Cen. Am.	15,000	15,000	428,000
West Indies	222,000	222,000	1,333,000
Br. No. Am. Col.	1,000	1,000	11,000
Other countries ..	2,000	2,000	107,000
Total	6,063,000	19,114,000	109,064,000

LARD, LBS.			
United Kingdom..	1,541,000	3,912,000	3,810,000
Continent	7,865,000	7,865,000	33,193,000
So. & Cen. Am.	680,000	680,000	198,000
West Indies	724,000	724,000	434,000
Br. No. Am. Col.	1,000	1,000	33,000
Other countries ..	27,000	27,000	38,000
Total	1,541,000	13,218,000	37,706,000

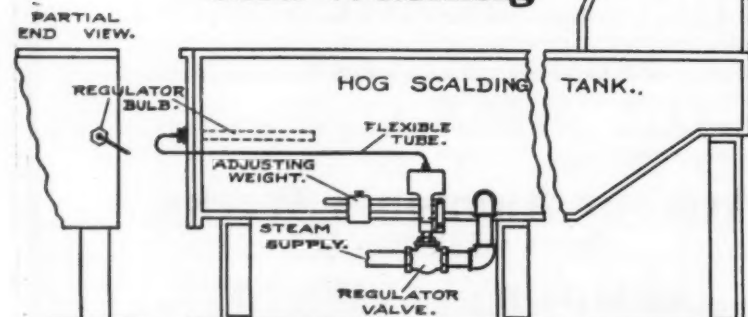
RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	6,063,000	1,541,000	1,541,000
Total week	6,063,000	1,541,000	1,541,000
Previous week ..	2,372,000	230,000	230,000
Two weeks ago ..	2,948,000	63,000	63,000
Cor. week last yr	1,754	19,114,000	13,218,000

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

From Nov. 1, '17, Same time			
	to Jan. 19, '18.	last year.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs.	844,000	3,351,000	2,507,000
Meats, lbs.	109,064,000	204,133,000	95,069,000
Lard, lbs.	37,706,000	106,501,000	68,795,000

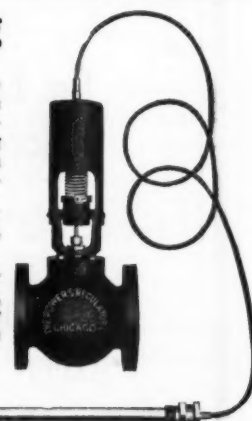
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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The market has been unsettled by the drastic fuel regulations, and the difficulties in shipping. Business has been of small volume, and much complaint is heard because of the increased hazards in making commitments. A light trade is claimed in tallow on the basis of recent sales at 17½c. for city specials, loose. There are some offerings of South American tallow at a shade above this price, but these are not being pressed for sale. It is generally admitted that were the tonnage conditions better, a freer movement of South American tallows to this country would be had. The general grease and oil situation is regarded as firm, but buyers are cautious, and there seems to be very little disposition to stock up for the future. Political advices, while including peace reports, have not been of a nature to have material effect on the market. There is evidence of more economy, at home and abroad, in the uses of fats, greases and oils, which is making for a less one-sided situation, but on the other hand, rumors are frequently current that certain oils will not be permitted to go into the manufacturing of other than edible stuff.

Prime city tallow in the local market is quoted at 17c., and city specials at 17½c. loose, nominal.

OLEO-STEARINE.—The market is quiet at 18¼@18½c. Recent business has been at 18¼c. Demand for compound lard makers has improved a little since the turn of the year.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—Trading is rather quiet, but the undertone is strong, as stocks are only moderate. Sales from the coast are reported at 16¾c. Spot is quoted at 18¼@18½c. for crude in bbls.

CORN OIL.—A quiet demand is noted for crude oil, but offerings continue light, and prices are firm. Demand for refined oil is better. The market for crude is now quoted at \$18.65@18.75 in bbls.

COCOANUT OIL.—A stronger tone was in evidence during the week. Demand, however, is on a quiet scale, but offerings were not pressed for sale. Foreign oils were also stronger. Ceylon, 18@18½c., in bbls.; Cochin, 19@19¼c., in bbls.

PALM OIL.—The market continues in a

firm position, with stocks light and well held. Demand is reported quiet. Prime, red, spot, 28c., nom.; Lagos, spot, 31@32c., nom.; to arrive, —; palm kernel, 17½@18c., nom., in bbls. Nigar, 28@29c.

OLEO OIL.—The market is dull but firm, with a small trade. Extras are quoted at 23@23½c., according to quality.

PEANUT OIL.—Trade is very dull, but values hold firmly. Offerings are not heavy, due to the scarcity of tank cars. Foreign oil is quoted at 18¾c. in sellers tanks from the coast. Prices quoted, crude, tanks, at \$1.37 @ 1.38.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Offerings are light, due to the scarcity of supplies. Prices are very firm, with a moderate demand reported. Prices are quoted, 20 cold test, \$2.70; 30, \$2.55@2.60, and prime, \$1.80@1.85.

GREASE.—A small trade is reported, but prices hold firm. The western market was a shade easier for some grades. Quoted: Yellow, 16@16½c., nom.; bone, 16½@17c., nom.; house, 16@16½c., nom. Brown, 15½@16c.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, January 24, 1918.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, as far as quoted, are:

London—	
Bankers, 60 days	4.72
Cable transfers	4.76½
Demand sterling	4.730
Commercial bills, sight	4.75½
Commercial, 60 days	4.71½
Commercial, 90 days	4.69½
Paris—	
Commercial, 90 days	No quotations.
Commercial, 60 days	5.78½
Commercial, sight	5.72½
Bankers' cables	5.70½
Bankers' checks	5.72½
Berlin—	
Commercial, sight	No quotations.
Bankers' sight	No quotations.
Bankers' cables	No quotations.
Antwerp—	
Commercial, 60 days	No quotations.
Bankers' sight	No quotations.
Bankers' cables	No quotations.
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, sight	43½
Commercial, 60 days	43½
Bankers' sight	43½
Copenhagen—	
Bankers' checks	31
Bankers' cables	31½

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

[Subject to change. Quotations given are shillings per ton and cents per 100 lbs.]

	Liver- pool.	Glas- gow.	Rotter- dam.	Copen- hagen.
Beef, tierces	\$7.00	\$4.00	375c.	425c.
Pork, barrels	7.00	4.00	375c.	425c.
Bacon	7.00	4.00	375c.	425c.
Canned meats	7.00	4.00	375c.	425c.
Lard, tierces	7.00	4.00	375c.	425c.
Tallow	7.00	4.00	375c.	425c.
Cottonseed oil	7.00	....	375c.	425c.
Oil cake	7.00	....	....	250c.
Butter	7.00	4.00	375c.	500c.

No rates to Hamburg.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, January 24, 1918.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 24c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 23½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 23½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 23½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 23c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 23c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 25c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 24½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 24½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 24½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 24½@25½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 24½@25½c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 24½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 24½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 24½c.; 20@22 lbs. ave., 24½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 24c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 23½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 24½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 23½c.; 20@22 lbs. ave., 23½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 23c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 4@6 lbs. ave., 20c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 19½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 19½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 19c. Sweet pickled, 4@6 lbs. ave., 20½c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 19½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 18½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 18½c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 30c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 29c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 28½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 28c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 27½c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 28½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 28½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 28c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 27½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 27½c.

PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, January 24, 1918.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 29½@32c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 28½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 26c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 25½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 25c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 25c.; green clear bellies, 8@10 lbs. ave., 31c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 31c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 29c.; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 29½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 28c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 lbs. ave., 28½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 30c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 29c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 29c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 29c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 28½c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 28c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 27½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 28c.; city steam lard, 25½c.; city dressed hogs, 24½c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 28c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 27c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 26c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 25c.; skinned shoulders, 23c.; boneless butts, 27c.; Boston butts, 26c.; lean trimmings, 22c.; regular trimmings, 20c.; spare ribs, 19c.; neck ribs, 8@9c.; kidneys, 11c.; tails, 16c.; livers, 7½c.; snouts, 13@14c.; pig tongues, 20c.

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ADVICE TO LIVESTOCK INTERESTS.

(Continued from page 17.)

and send in your bill against Prussia when the nations gather about the peace table after we win the war.

Now, about cattle. You, all of you, know that the Food Administration has largely kept its hands off the cattle situation and cattle prices. In the last six weeks, owing to the unfavorable markets, circumstances have called for intervention. You, all of you, know that the United States' exports of beef to Europe have in the past been low, and even during the war much less proportionately and actually than the exports of hog products. So there, too, we have, with the aid of England, adopted the course of increasing our export orders for frozen meat so as to clear part of the freezers.

The Situation as to Cattle Prices.

I have advised the packers that it is our policy that the prices of cattle, except canners, will not fall substantially below the present levels at this time. And that, it seems, is the only sane remedy for a temporary condition where we have for a few months an oversupply which is only too likely to be followed by a shortage. We all know that any attempt to fix standard or minimum cattle prices is almost an impossibility, and that at most periods the domestic demand takes care of the supply.

Do not mistake what I say about these export orders which the Food Administration has obtained to care for these temporary gluts when we have heavy runs of cattle and hogs. These orders will not be used to boost the markets, and they will not be filled if the markets boost themselves.

If any man interprets my remarks as a bull tip on the cattle market, or as a tip to market now, he will get sadly fooled. And if enough cattle and hogs are rushed to market at once, they will break any markets and swamp any buying orders.

We are helping to stabilize the market for you and also for the consumer. We are not building a Chinese wall that will withstand every assault. You must co-operate in holding the market; we cannot do it all.

The cattle feeding business in the past has been a good deal of a game, with a few wonderfully good years and a lot of bad ones. So far as the Food Administration is permitted, our efforts will go to keep down the big winnings and the big losses, and make cattle feeding a legitimate industry and less like a poker game. I do not expect our efforts will change all the habits of the cattle feeder, but we are going to try, at least, to lower the stakes in his game, so he will not lose so much or make so much.

Amateur Conservationists Muddle Mutton

Now, as to mutton. As you know, mutton has not been and is not taken by the Army or exported in large quantities, and the Food Administration has had no policy in regard to it, and has no power or instrument to affect the prices paid for sheep and lambs, save as such prices keep step with prices for cattle and hogs.

A misapprehension has arisen, born of the enthusiasm of a lot of amateur conservationists and publicity artists.

Let me make clear that the Food Administration has urged no prohibition or inter-

ference with the consumption of lamb or mutton by the American people, save the meatless days, and that it goes further and urges the use of mutton in preference to the meats which are exported, beef and pork. Further, the Food Administration fully understands the reasons and the necessity for the marketing of lamb at this period of the year, and has no word against it.

In the absence of legal authority to fix prices, and in the absence of buying orders which might affect the market, that is about all the Food Administration can at this time fairly say to the sheep men. The question of wool I know nothing about, and am not authorized to speak upon. It is outside the Food Administration.

There are one or two other subjects I want to touch on. The first is feeds. Some of the feeds are not under the Food Administration, some are much hampered by transportation troubles. On the whole, I am inclined to say we have made headway slowly on the feed question, but I think we are on the right track, and will get further. Some of the feeds are at outrageous levels and must go down. The price of hard corn, in particular, seems to me very high.

The Reason for the Meatless Day.

Next comes the question of the "Meatless Day." That has been discussed, and some of you have felt that it bears too harshly on the livestock industry. I think that view is wrong, and am going to try to convince you. No one who has looked at the statistics will doubt that the American people eat more meat than any other. There is no doubt, as a whole, they eat more than is good for them. They can easily cut down.

It is equally clear that this excess of meat eating is a luxury of a wasteful people, and that to win the war there must be—nationally—thrift and saving. And in the popular mind Hoover's Meatless Day and Wheatless Day have come to be the visible symbols by which the people pledge themselves to help win the war.

It is hard to over-emphasize the value of those symbols. They have brought the duty of saving to each home, and they have the great advantage of being simple and concrete examples of real conservation. They have a direct relation to the war because wheat and meat, together with sugar, are the essential exports which we must send, and save to send, to the other side.

All this, I think, you clearly understand, and readily admit that at most times of the year the Meatless Day is not objectionable, but it is argued that at periods when the market is glutted with cattle the demand is insufficient and the price suffers, particularly as to beef, which is so highly perishable. It is because of this difficulty that the Food Administration obtained special export orders, and we expect them to be sufficient to meet the difficulty.

In the Pacific Coast States, from which there are normally no exports of frozen beef, and our export orders give little relief, for entirely local reasons, a short holiday will be granted from the beefless day.

I cannot expect that this decision is wholly pleasing to you, but I am sure you will accept Mr. Hoover's decision as patiently as you can. It is made by a man who, better than any other, understands the world food con-

ditions; a man who has, in the way none of us have, access to the view not of this industry alone, but of the country as a whole. More than that, it is made by a man who asks for nothing for himself, who is looking not only at the market of today, but at the year which is to follow, when the meatless day will be an absolute necessity, whose heart is set on one single object—to win the war.

Must Help Our Allies With Meat.

As to the need of conservation of meat to help the other side, there can be no dispute. The herds of England and France are much reduced, the shortage of shipping cuts off usual supplies and England has a meat famine and soon a bread line. And for their meat supply those nations who are fighting our fight must, in increasing measure depend upon us. And to supply them we must eat less meat. The meatless day is the simplest and best method to gain that result.

There is one other matter of vital consideration to the livestock industry which should, I think, have your attention. In studying the statistics of the livestock industry at this time, of the highest significance is the fact that while the prices of the average cattle stay fairly satisfactory, the spread between the top and the average constantly narrows and the top tends to go down, and the spread between the bottom and the average constantly narrows and the bottom moves up.

That phase is not peculiar to cattle. It appears in nearly all commodities during any severe war, and it is, and, I believe, will be, especially marked in this one. It is an inevitable condition to which the industry must adapt itself. It is not, I believe, in any large degree due to the meatless day.

But the plain fact is that with the demand for feed grains the country cannot long afford the luxury of a highly-fed cattle, and that branch of the industry must turn to the marketing of short-fed and half-fed cattle. If you do not make that change voluntarily your losses will drive you to it.

The livestock industry is asked for more hogs, and as to the hog the producer can safely go ahead so far as he has feeds, which will make the business profitable around the stabilized prices.

But in this cattle business the producer must use his brains and watch his steps more carefully. The job is not an easy one.

JOBS WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

The Ordinance Department of the Army urgently needs several thousand civilian workers, as specified in poster announcements which it is issuing. The United States Civil Service Commission is conducting an extensive campaign to obtain this needed help. An inspection of the list of positions will convince any one as to the importance to a nation at war that it should have the workers now being sought. As stated in the poster, "the actual fighting forces would be powerless without an efficient civilian army behind them. A list of the positions open, with salaries paid and conditions connected with the securing of a good job may be obtained by writing to the United States Civil Service Commission at Washington, or applying to the Civil Service representative at any post office or custom house."

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Market Quiet—Crude at 17.50c.—Monthly Seed Report—Cotton Crop Promises to Be as Estimated—Virtually No Trading in the New York Contract Market.

There is no new feature to the reports in the cottonseed oil market. Some crude oil has been worked off at 17.50c., and it is understood that the volume of business has been a little better. Latest advices are more conflicting as to whether crude oil mills will be allowed to add a small fraction to the basis of 17.50c., representing carrying charges. It is further understood that less is said of mills wanting to sell crude oil at under 17.50c. per lb., and the assumption is that Food Administration officials expressed dislike to such an attitude, which interfered with their own program of having business pass at the 17.50c. basis.

There has been virtually no business in the New York contract market. At times there were no quotations posted. Outstanding commitments in this market are at a minimum, and perhaps can be ignored. There seems to be no disposition on the part of trade interests to hedge, which is quite natural, as the price at 17.50c. for crude oil is virtually fixed, and with a fixed price no hedging is necessary.

The general position of the oil and grease situation is looked upon as firm. Business has been interfered with to some extent by the fuel regulations and the difficulties in transportation. Peace advices have been current, but they have had no influence on the various markets, and naturally none on cottonseed oil. Users of cotton oil naturally intend to buy from hand to mouth, so that they will not have to bother with surplus stocks, and even in quarters where the opinion is held that the situation is inherently strong, there is the protection furnished by the Government indicated prices.

Latest reports at hand would indicate that refining losses at the south at present are averaging about 7.6 per cent., which is a slight change from recent months, although earlier in the season the refining losses were very close to 10 per cent. The latest seed report, given out by the Census Bureau, indicated that there were 3,206,000 tons of seed received to January 1, as compared with 3,850,000 tons a year ago, of which amount 2,117,000 tons were crushed against 2,313,000 crushed to this time a year ago. One of the leading refining concerns figures that there are still 2,317,000 tons of seed to be crushed after January 1, 1918, equivalent to approxi-

mately 1,600,000 bbls. of refined cottonseed oil.

The production of crude oil at crude oil centers for December was approximately 178,000,000 lbs., making 645,000,000 lbs. produced for the five months compared with 706,000,000 lbs. a year ago, with approximately 125,000,000 lbs. of crude oil on hand at the beginning of this year as compared with 98,000,000 a year ago. The refined oil produced for December was 133,000,000 lbs. against 147,000,000 last year, while the amount on hand as of December 31, 1917, was approximately 159,000,000 lbs., compared with 191,000,000 last year. There were distributed to consumers during December about 102,000,000 lbs. of refined oil, compared with 75,000,000 lbs. for December last year, and it is figured that the total amount of refined oil delivered to consumers since August 1 approximates 557,000,000 lbs., compared with 540,000,000 lbs. for August, September, October, November and December of last year.

The cotton ginning report issued during the week showed that to January 16 there were 10,569,000 bales ginned against 11,138,000 last year, which was 98 per cent. of the total, and 10,752,000 two years ago, which was 97.1 per cent. of the total. The figures would indicate that the Government's crop estimate of 10,949,000 bales, as given out in December, is approximately correct—possibly 100,000 bales too high.

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About all that can be said of the next cotton crop prospect is that moisture continues deficient in Texas, notwithstanding some relief furnished during the week in the northern half of the state, but on the other hand prices of cotton are so high, and the values of seed are so remunerative, that a big acreage is looked for, even though there will be trouble in getting sufficient labor and fertilizer; obviously much depends upon the spring weather season.

Closing prices Saturday, January 19, 1918: Spot, \$20.30; January, \$20.35@20.50; February, \$20.35@20.60; March, \$20.35@20.50; April, \$20.30; May, \$20.35. Sales were: March, 100, \$20.40@20.40. Total sales, 100 bbls. Prime crude, S. E., \$17.50, nom.

Closing prices Monday, January 21, 1918: Spot, \$20.25; January, \$20.30; February, \$20.30; March, \$20.30; April, \$20.30; May, \$20.30. No sales. Prime crude, S. E., \$17.50 sales.

Closing prices Tuesday, January 22, 1918: Spot, \$20.35@20.75; January, \$20.30@20.70; February, \$20.35@20.75; March, \$20.30@20.75; April, \$20.30; May, \$20.30. Total sales, none. Prime crude, S. E., \$17.50 sales.

Closing prices Wednesday, January 23, 1918: Spot, \$20.30; January, \$20.30; February, \$20.30; March, \$20.30; April, \$20.30; May, \$20.30. Total sales, none. Prime crude, S. E., \$17.50 sales.

Closing prices Thursday, January 24, 1918: January, \$20.30; February, \$20.30@20.50; March, \$20.30; April, \$20.30; May, \$20.30. No sales. Crude, S. E., \$17.50, sales.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week ending January 24, 1918, and for the period since September 1, 1917, were:

	Week ending Jan. 24, 1918.	Since Sept. 1, 1917.
From New York—	Bbls.	Bbls.
Africa	—	133
Argentina	—	2,694
Australia	—	245
Brazil	—	34
British Guiana	—	70
British India	—	22
Central America	—	24
Chile	—	2,672
Cuba	—	1,381
Dutch Guiana	—	199
French Guiana	—	308
Haiti	—	30
Mexico	—	162
Newfoundland	—	123
Panama	—	777
Peru	—	37
San Domingo	—	516
Uruguay	—	1,366
*Various	—	5,961
Venezuela	—	24
West Indies, other	—	1,717
Total	—	18,495
From New Orleans—		
*Various	—	2,539
Total	—	2,539
From Michigan—		
Canada	—	1,501
Total	—	1,501
From Buffalo—		
Canada	—	9
Total	—	9
From Vermont—		
Canada	—	1
Total	—	1

	Week ending Jan. 24, 1918.	Since Sept. 1, 1917.	Same period, 1916.
From New York	—	18,495	82,139
From New Orleans	—	2,539	14,728
From Philadelphia	—	—	6,336
From Savannah	—	—	1,648

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From Detroit	—	1,501	32,560
From Buffalo	—	9	1,750
From St. Lawrence	—	7	1,424
From Dakota	—	316	2,658
From Vermont	—	1	9
From other ports	—	1	7

Total

Information concerning the following exports of cottonseed oil from various ports for the month of November has just been released by the Government, and the figures are included in the season's total in the above table:

From New Orleans	Bbls.
From Michigan	1,680
From Buffalo	457
From Dakota	6
Total	2,459

*Details withheld by Government order.

MARKETING COTTONSEED PRODUCTS.

In its annual report the Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture reviews its studies of the marketing of cottonseed and its products which have been made under the supervision of Fred Taylor, as follows:

A thorough study is being made of the conditions surrounding the cottonseed industry. Such phases are included as the railroad movements of seed, the percentage of seed purchased directly from the farmer, and the percentages of foreign matter, oil, meal, hulls and linters contained in commercial lots of seed in various sections. It is generally conceded that probably the most serious of the bad practices existing in the marketing of cottonseed are the large amount of trash which, annually, is purchased with cottonseed, and the practice of buying cottonseed on a basis of averages which now prevails to a considerable extent. Enormous aggregate charges in freight and handling expenses, wear on cleaning machinery, and danger to the health of workmen in the oil mills result each year from the presence of foreign matter in cottonseed which should be eliminated at the cotton gin.

As a means toward the elimination of wastes and the improvement of marketing, the feasibility of establishing practical grade standards for cottonseed has been investigated. Many data have been secured and tentative standards have been formulated.

A circular letter suggesting a basis of standardization and soliciting the views of the trade has been sent to all oil mills, as well as many producers and seed merchants, and it has been found that a general desire for the standardization of cottonseed prevails. Representatives of this bureau have attended the annual convention of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, as well as the conventions of the several State crushers' associations, and conferred with committees and members of those bodies regarding practical standards for cottonseed. As a result of these conferences, a basis of standardization has been officially adopted and incorporated in the official rules of various associations.

The conditions existing in the handling and marketing of linters have been investigated, special attention being given to the different qualities of linters and to the practicality of standardizing this commodity. Owing to the great demand for linters as munition stock, the oil mills have increased the cutting of linters from about 50 pounds to about 150 pounds per ton of cottonseed. The mattress, batting, and felt makers, as well as other manufacturers who have used linters in the past, have abandoned this product to a large extent, on account of its present high prices and low quality. Thus practically the entire production of linters is being used for munition purposes.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, January 24, 1918.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows:

Seventy-four or 76 per cent. caustic soda, 6 to 6½c. per lb.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 6c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda, 7½c. per lb.; 48 per cent. carbonate of soda, 3½c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 3 to 3½c. per lb.; talc, 1½c. to 1¾c. per lb.; silex, \$15 to \$20 per ton (2,000 lbs.).

Clarified palm oil, 31c. per lb.; Lagos palm oil in casks, 32c. per lb.; yellow olive oil, \$3.15 to \$3.25 gal.; green olive oil, \$2.75 per gal.; cochin coconut oil, 20c. to 22c. per lb.; Ceylon coconut oil, 17½c. to 17¾c. lb.; cottonseed oil, \$1.65 to \$1.65 gal.; soya bean oil, 18c. to 18¼c. per lb.; peanut oil, soapmakers' 5 per cent. acidity, \$1.70 per gal.

Prime city tallow, special, 17½c. per lb.; dynamite glycerine, 65c. to 66c. per lb.; saponified glycerine, 51c. to 52c. per lb.; crude soap lye glycerine, 46c. to 47c. per lb.; chemically pure glycerine, 67½c. per lb.; prime packers' grease, 16½c. to 17c. lb.

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(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., January 24, 1918.—Crude cottonseed oil, 17½c. per pound; no sales reported. Meal in good demand. Hulls also at unchanged prices.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., January 24, 1918.—Crude cottonseed oil, \$1.31¼. Prime 7½ per cent. meal, \$49; 7 per cent. meal, \$46.50. Prime hulls, \$21@22, loose; \$26@27, sacked.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., January 24, 1918.—Prime crude cottonseed oil firm and active for March and April shipment. Tank cars scarce on account of slow movement. Cake and meal active; supply insufficient for demand, especially for fertilizing purposes. Hulls firm at \$21.50, loose; \$26, sacked, New Orleans.

EXPORTS OF COTTONSEED OIL.

Exports of cottonseed oil during the month of November, according to revised government reports, including information heretofore withheld under war regulations, are reported by customs districts as follows:

From New York, 2,920 bbls.; from New Orleans, 1,680 bbls.; from Buffalo, 6 bbls.; from Dakota, 316 bbls.; from Michigan, 457 bbls.; from other districts, 109 bbls. Total, November, 1917, 5,488 bbls.; total, November, 1917, 32,466 bbls. Total for season, three months, 1917, 27,460 bbls. Same period last year 81,659 bbls.

NEW REFINING COMPANY FORMED.

The International Refining Company has been formed at San Antonio, Texas, with J. W. Ruwe, former manager of the Lange Soap Co., as general manager, and former Manager Charles DuBose of the Alice Cotton Oil Co., of Alice, Texas, as secretary and treasurer. Mr. Lange is one of the best-known oil and fat experts in the South, and Mr. DuBose is an ex-president of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association. The company will refine cottonseed oil and lard, and will also manufacture laundry soap and conduct an ice business. The new enterprise starts out with the most promising prospects.

COTTON SEED AND PRODUCTS CENSUS.

The quantity of cotton seed received, crushed and on hand, and of cotton seed products manufactured, shipped out and on hand, and imports and exports of cotton seed products covering the period from August 1, 1917, to December 31, 1917, are reported as follows by the U. S. Census Bureau:

Cotton seed received, crushed and on hand (Tons):

State.	Received at mills*	Crushed	On hand at mills
	*Aug. 1 to Dec. 31.	Aug. 1 to Dec. 31.	Dec. 31.
United States	3,172,000	2,117,000	108,900
Alabama	133,000	96,000	41,000
Arkansas	212,000	123,000	91,000
Georgia	555,000	378,000	183,000
Louisiana	152,000	103,000	49,000
Mississippi	293,000	189,000	109,000
North Carolina	159,000	113,000	46,000
Oklahoma	255,000	140,000	116,000
South Carolina	218,000	159,000	60,000
Tennessee	140,000	103,000	45,000
Texas	993,000	668,000	333,000
All other	63,000	44,000	18,000

*Does not include 33,927 tons on hand at mills August 1.

Cotton seed products manufactured, shipped out, and on hand:

	On hand Aug. 1.	Produced Aug. 1 to Dec. 31.	Shipped out Aug. 1 to Dec. 31.	On hand Dec. 31.
Crude oil, lbs.	*15,477,352	636,217,000	520,049,000	*170,407,000
Refined oil, lbs.	†298,757,126	**417,365,000	.....	†158,755,000
Cake and meal, tons.	92,540	1,013,000	1,017,000	88,000
Hulls, tons	56,016	484,000	423,000	117,000
Linters, 500-lb. bales.	102,754	535,000	412,000	†412,000
Hull fiber, 500-lb. bales.	6,371	104,000	105,000	†249,000
Motes, grabbats and sweepings, 500-lb. bales	8,207	15,000	17,000	†6,000

*Includes 2,291,600 and 6,779,000 pounds held by refining and manufacturing establishments and 3,371,700 and 38,276,000 pounds in transit to refiners and consumers Aug. 1 and Dec. 31, respectively.

†Includes 15,200,429 and 14,559,000 pounds held by refiners, brokers, agents and warehousemen at places other than refineries and manufacturing establishments and 3,851,445 and 8,615,000 pounds in transit to manufacturers of lard substitute, oleomargarine, soap, etc., Aug. 1 and Dec. 31, respectively.

**Produced from 452,453,000 pounds crude oil.

‡Includes 23,578 bales of linters, 198 bales of hull fiber, and 256 bales of motes, grabbats and sweepings stored elsewhere than at the mills.

Imports and exports of cottonseed products from August 1 to Dec. 31, 1917—Imports: Oil, 2,728,000 lbs. Exports: Oil, 18,520,000 lbs.; cake and meal, 16,000 tons; linters, 105,000 running bales.

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WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS

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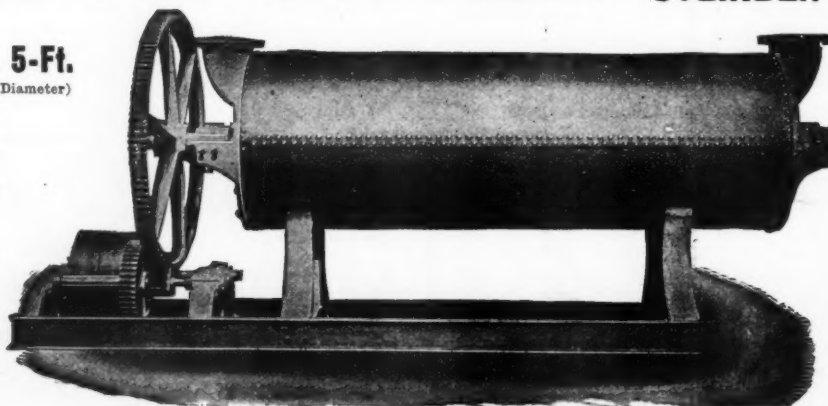
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THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, January 25, 1918.—Market easier; prime Western, \$20.15@20.25; Middle West \$20.15@20.25; city steam, 25½c. nominal; refined Continent, \$27; South American, \$27.25; Brazil kegs, \$28.25; compound, 22½@23½c., all nominal.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, January 25, 1918.—Copa fabrique, 244.40 fr.; copa edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, 246.50 fr.; peanut edible, — fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, January 25, 1918.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra Indian mess not quoted; pork, prime mess not quoted; shoulders, square, 149s. 6d. New York, 145s.; picnic, 126s. 6d.; hams, long, 161s. 3d.; American cut, 161s. 6d.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 172s. 6d.; long clear, 176s.; short back, 176s.; bellies, 177s. Lard spot, price, 134s. 6d.; American refined, 28-lb. box, 135s. 6d. Lard (Hamburg), nom. Tallow, prime city, not quoted. New York City specials not quoted. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 130s. 6d. Tallow, Austrian (at London), 73s.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The market was fairly active and prices were weak, due to the heavy hog receipts, weakness in hog prices and on the eastern rail blockade which has forced shippers out of the market. Buying credited to packers checked the decline.

Tallow.

The market continued very quiet, but the undertone is firm. Special loose is quoted at 17½c.

Oleo Stearine.

Trade continues on a quiet scale with prices well held. Oleo is quoted at 18½c. asked.

Cottonseed Oil.

There is little interest shown in the market. Prices remain strong with little for sale. The crude markets are nominal. Tenders on January contracts so far amount to 9,300 bbls. Market closed firm. Sales, 400 bbls. Spot oil, \$20.30 bid; crude, Southeast, sales, \$17.50. Closing quotations on futures January, \$20.35 bid; February, \$20.45 bid; March, \$20.35@20.40; April, \$20.30@20.50; May, \$20.30 bid.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, January 25.—Hogs slow and 25c. lower. Bulk of prices, \$15.90@16.20; light, \$15.25@16.05; mixed, \$15.60@16.25; rough heavy, \$15.60@16.25; Yorkers, \$15.75@15.90; pigs, \$12.25@14.65; cattle, 10@15c lower; heaves, \$8.30@13.70; cows and heifers, \$6.10@11.65; stocks and feeders, \$7.10@10.60; calves, \$9@15.75; sheep weak; lambs, \$14.50@17.35; Western, \$10.30@10.40; native, \$9.75@13.10; yearlings, \$13.50@15.25.

Louisville, January 25.—Hogs no market. Kansas City, January 25.—Hogs slow, at \$15.65@16.10. Indianapolis, January 25.—Hogs lower, at \$16.25@16.35.

Detroit, January 25.—Hogs lower, at \$16.50. Cudahy, January 25.—Hogs lower, at \$15.50@16.25.

St. Joseph, January 25.—Hogs lower, at \$15.75@16.20. Sioux City, January 25.—Hogs lower, at \$15.75@16.10.

Buffalo, January 25.—Hogs lower; on sale 5,600, at \$17.15@17.35.

Omaha, January 25.—Hogs lower, at \$15.50@16.05.

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, January 19, 1918, are reported as follows:

Chicago.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	6,699	10,700	11,099
Swift & Co.	3,808	5,500	11,750
Wilson & Co.	2,935	7,500	4,128
Morris & Co.	3,933	4,700	7,980
G. H. Hammond Co.	1,161	2,800	...
Libby, McNeill & Libby.	524	...	...
Anglo-Amer. Provision Co.	120	...	...

Independent Packing Co., 3,000 hogs; Western Packing & Provision Co., 8,100 hogs; Boyd, Lunham & Co., 2,700 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 2,500 hogs; Miller & Hart, 3,600 hogs; Brennan Packing Co., 3,600 hogs; others, 2,400 hogs.

Kansas City.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	6,628	7,364	2,906
Fowler Packing Co.	976	...	958
Wilson & Co.	3,634	8,269	1,237
Swift & Co.	6,621	8,820	7,617
Cudahy Packing Co.	3,785	6,375	4,915
Morris & Co.	6,006	7,156	3,208
Others	697	297	...

Omaha.*

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	1,785	9,937	2,753
Swift & Co.	6,743	16,045	9,778
Cudahy Packing Co.	5,331	19,352	13,407
Armour & Co.	3,719	22,151	5,448
Swartz & Co.	...	826	...
J. W. Murphy	...	4,514	...

Lincoln Packing Co., 256 cattle; South Omaha Packing Co., 74 cattle.

*Incomplete.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending January 19, 1918:

CATTLE.

Chicago	12,200
Omaha	21,168
East St. Louis	11,358
St. Joseph	11,314
Cudahy	431
Sioux City	6,475
South St. Paul	9,825
New York and Jersey City	7,603
Philadelphia	3,422

HOGS.

Chicago	46,294
Omaha	79,437
East St. Louis	35,710
St. Joseph	30,680
Cudahy	9,993
Sioux City	40,706
Ottumwa	13,206
Cedar Rapids	12,903
South St. Paul	28,089
New York and Jersey City	15,417
Philadelphia	5,645

SHEEP.

Chicago	28,098
Omaha	25,119
East St. Louis	5,717
St. Joseph	21,491
Cudahy	15
Sioux City	5,902
South St. Paul	1,423
New York and Jersey City	18,986
Philadelphia	4,039

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO JANUARY 21, 1918.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
New York	2,992	3,005	10,669	5,947
Jersey City	4,520	1,869	8,317	9,470
Central Union	8	6	...	...
Totals	7,603	4,880	18,986	15,417
Totals last week	9,837	4,951	13,981	27,535

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to January 25, 1918, show that exports from that country were as follows: To England, 26,111 quarters; to the Continent, 59,073 quarters; to the United States, nothing. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 34,639 quarters; to the Continent, 64,947 quarters; to the United States, nothing.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1918.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	4,000	18,856	5,000
Kansas City	3,000	5,224	...
Omaha	800	10,955	1,000
St. Louis	1,600	59,669	1,200
St. Joseph	500	5,000	800
Sioux City	1,200	6,000	500
St. Paul	370	2,000	100
Oklahoma City	1,000	450	...
Fort Worth	3,000	3,000	500
Denver	2,386	1,051	2,659
Louisville	100	1,200	50
Portland, Ore.	65	650	1,060
Wichita	200	2,885	...
Indianapolis	100	8,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	500	200
Cincinnati	300	1,100	...
Buffalo	100	700	400
Cleveland	200	5,000	1,600
New York	643	1,637	440

MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 1918.

Chicago	20,000	42,152	22,000
Kansas City	16,000	11,597	10,000
Omaha	10,000	9,435	16,000
St. Louis	8,800	10,392	1,000
St. Joseph	3,000	7,000	7,700
Sioux City	2,500	6,000	500
St. Paul	...	5,000	100
Fort Worth	6,600	700	...
Oklahoma City	2,350	...	...
Portland, Ore.	1,054	...	75
Milwaukee	...	9,060	...
Denver	13,736	4,024	2,386
Louisville	1,300	8,000	50
Detroit	...	3,100	...
Cudahy	...	3,000	...
Wichita	2,000	1,25	...
Indianapolis	1,400	12,000	...
Pittsburgh	800	6,000	1,300
Cincinnati	700	6,000	...
Buffalo	1,500	8,000	2,000
Cleveland	6,000	1,000	200
New York	2,040	4,875	2,300

TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1918.

Chicago	20,000	57,584	22,000
Kansas City	11,000	16,088	6,000
Omaha	7,400	19,240	8,600
St. Louis	5,400	20,105	2,100
St. Joseph	3,500	10,000	1,000
Sioux City	3,000	8,000	1,200
St. Paul	...	8,000	...
Portland, Ore.	30	208	...
Milwaukee	...	5,313	...
Denver	4,200	1,700	2,500
Louisville	500	2,900	50
Detroit	...	4,870	...
Cudahy	...	8,000	...
Wichita	...	8,733	...
Indianapolis	1,200	12,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	4,500	300
Cincinnati	700	1,474	...
Buffalo	500	11,200	2,400
Cleveland	180	2,000	600
New York	959	1,620	1,475

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1918.

Chicago	9,000	21,669	12,000
Kansas City	11,000	21,170	9,000
Omaha	...	11,695	...
St. Louis	4,800	15,837	1,400
St. Joseph	...	15,000	...
Sioux City	...	12,000	...
St. Paul	...	13,000	...
Milwaukee	...	6,000	...
Louisville	...	2,000	...
Detroit	...	3,000	...
Cudahy	...	2,000	...
Wichita	...	1,601	...
Indianapolis	...	14,000	...
Cincinnati	1,700	4,307	...
Buffalo	400	4,000	2,000
Cleveland	...	3,000	...
New York	1,430	2,730	1,690

THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1918.

Chicago	16,000	14,000	14,000
Kansas City	6,000	12,000	6,000
Omaha	...	11,000	...
St. Louis	5,100	1,200	3,900
St. Joseph	2,000	...	1,500
Sioux City	...	8,000	...
St. Paul	...	9,000	...
Milwaukee	...	5,125	...
Louisville	...	2,000	...
Detroit	...	2,400	...
Cudahy	...	2,000	...
Wichita	...	3,852	...
Indianapolis	...	12,000	...
Cincinnati	1,100	8,717	100
Buffalo	175	3,500	1,850
Cleveland	...	4,000	...
New York	527	1,460	1,802

FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1918.

Chicago	14,000	69,000	13,000
Kansas City	4,000	11,000	9,000
Omaha	2,500	14,000	5,500
St. Louis	3,000	11,000	1,600
St. Joseph	500	7,000	500
Sioux City	2,100	10,700	700
Fort Worth	3,000	2,500	...
St. Paul	2,000	13,500	500
Oklahoma City	1,200	1,000	...
Indianapolis	1,500	15,000	200
Denver	200	150	1,700

Watch Page 48 for Business Chances

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

The packer market is active, with slightly stronger undertone. An encouraging feature is the improved inquiry for light selections.

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—About 125,000 packer hides were moved last week at prices considered at the low point of the market. Some slight advances were registered in some of the selections moved, indicating to sellers that their contention of betterment is borne out. Native hides constituted the major portion of the movement divided about evenly between steers and light cows. A fair sized line of butts were taken at the bottom of the market and at a slight advance. As the week closed killers report continued good inquiry for the light end of the list. Sellers report probable business on light cows and branded cows, also on butt branded steers to be used for substitution of native steers. Branded cows are still coming fast as sellers find they have some oversales. Native steers sold at 30c., taking in 40,000 December and January slaughter. One killer refused to book on this basis and asks 32c. for similar slaughter. The Government is still considering the maximum price of 34c. for natives for 1918, and will rule later on this together with heavy cows and South American frigorifico hides. Extreme light native steers opened with business at 22½c. taking in 2,000 December hides. A lot of 8,000 October-November hides sold at 24c., and 4,500 December-January slaughter moved at 21½c. A lot of 1,500 January-February-March, 1917, hides sold at 19c. Heavy Texas steers were not moved. This selection is offered at 28c. and finds no responsive bidding. Buyers think their value entirely too high compared with Colorado steers. Light Texas steers are held as high as 25c. and last realized 23c. Extreme light Texas steers quoted at 18c. last paid and nominal. Butt branded steers sold at 25½c., taking in two lots totaling 8,000 January hides and 8,000 sold later at 26c. Colorado steers moved at 25c. for one killer's January production estimated at 5,000 hides. Unsold stocks are meager. Branded cows were not sold. Killers are getting more branded cows than they anticipated, and find they have more January unsold than expected. A moderate inquiry is noted for these hides as the week closes, and additional business at the last sale rate of 18c. is looked for. Heavy native cows were not moved. Last sales were at 31c. with native steers selling at 30c.; heavy cows are not worth better than 28c. Stocks are very small. Light native cows sold at 21½c., taking in 22,000 Decem-

ber-January straight weights. Several lots of extreme light cows sold at 20c., embracing about 12,000 October to date take-off and 15,000 straight Northern extreme light cows sold at 20½c., being ½c. advance. Sellers have stocks of moderate size and consider that prices should do better. On some of the extreme light cow trades, the over 43 lbs. hides are still unsold and holders talk them at 25c. and better as to salting. Native bulls were quiet. Very few remain for sale and some sellers talk as if 20c. would be accepted to clean them out. Branded bulls are quiet. Stocks are small. No business reported as yet below 18c., but buyers think the bulls not worth as much as the branded cows and therefore quote them about 17c.

Later.—35,000 late November-December branded cows brought 18c., sellers now talking 19c. 10,000 January light cows sold 21½c., and 10,000 December brought 22c. Bids of 30c. refused for natives. Texas and heavy cows available at 28c. Butts last sold 26c. Colorados all sold out.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Country hide markets were disorganized last week owing to the sharp declines registered in the packer market. Country hide holders were unable and unwilling to take cognizance of the rapid changes and as a result trade in the junior markets was practically nil. Business was done in the outside sections where values adjusted themselves to the changing conditions. Country collectors are more easily influenced by adverse news than the holders in the big centers. Local sellers are well booked up and are experiencing difficulty in applying hides on their sales due to freight congestions. Therefore, they decline to talk lower rates on future business, being unable to make probable delivery dates. Heavy steers were not sold. Local sellers have but few for sale and usually ask 25c. for them. Nominal market is considered closer to 20c. for current collections. Heavy cows were not reported sold this week. Last sales were at 18c. Dealers here ask 19@20c. for additional lots. Supplies for sale are small. Butts quoted slow and waiting at 18c. last paid and said to be bid for more with nothing offered here at under 19c. and most holders asking 20c. The market for business is believed not over 18c. and most buyers ridicule this figure, claiming to be able to secure similar hides in the outside markets at considerably less money. All weight western hides have sold rather freely this week at 16@16¼@16½c. delivered Chicago basis. Minneapolis sold 2,000 all weights at 16¼c. Ex-

trems moved early in the week at 18½c., taking in 5,000 grub free descriptions. Current stuff quoted at not over 18c. for business. Reports from sections east of here indicate quiet business at 20@21c. early in the week for best assortments of extreme light hides. Branded hides are dull and featureless. The easiness in packer branded hides preclude any fancy prices for the country descriptions. Nominal market for seasonable goods considered at 15c. flat. A sale of last winter hides in all weight was made at 14c. for the natives and 12c. for the brands. Country packer branded hides quoted at 17@22c. nominal. Bulls are weak and waiting. The country descriptions are considered nominal at not over 16c. basis owing to sales of native cows as low as that figure in the outside market. Country packer bulls are offered at 19c.

Later.—Countries waiting. Sellers talk 19@20c., and buyers' views not over 18c.

CALFSKINS sold at 36c. lately for city collections. The market is well booked up and collectors talk 36½@37c. on subsequent business. Bids are at 34c. at the close of the week. Outside city calfskins quoted at 32@34c. last paid and country run at 30@31c. asked with buyers' views nearer 28c. Packer skins sold at 36c. about the same time as the city varieties brought that figure. Now held for 37½c. and better. Stocks are moderate. Deacons quoted at \$2@2.30 and light calf at \$2.20@2.40. City deacons sold at \$2.80 and light calf brought \$3.

KIPSKINS are dull. Holders expect renewed activities owing to strength in calfskins and smallness of supplies of those skins. Country kipskins quoted at 25c. last paid and buyers' views somewhere near 23c. The call for kipskins is mainly for the fresh stock. City kipskins lately sold at 29c. now offered at 30c. Buyers' views considerably less. Packer skins quoted 25c. bid and 28c. asked for late slaughter. Large unsold stocks of old kipskins available and no price placed on them. Buyers think 25c. would be eagerly welcomed.

Later.—Calfskins steady. Cities held 36½@37c. Packers, half southern, offered at 36c., the last selling price.

HORSE HIDES sold at \$7.50 for country run. Several cars of mixed city and country stock sold at \$8 and some fancy stock brought \$8.25, bordering on the city order. Big buyers are still making bids of \$7.25@7.60 for country run and sellers seem firm for \$8. City hides quoted up to \$8.50. Ponies and glues, \$3.75@4.25 and colt skins \$1@1.75.

HOGSKINS are steady and bringing \$1@1.15 average where sold for country run of stock with rejected pigs and glues out at half rates. Receipts are small. No. 1 pig-skin strips are selling slowly at 9@10c. as to size. No. 2's quoted at 8@9c. and No. 3's at 5@6½c., as to measurements.

SHEEP PELTS.—Trade was at a standstill in the pelt market. Pullers were watching the united wool markets closely for signs of life in order to go ahead with their buying, but the wool trade lacks snap and buyers of pelts have no incentive to operate. Pickled skins are selling better, but reserve supplies are sufficient to fill present wants. Packer sheepskins are dull and quoted nominally at \$4.25 @ \$4.50 and lambskins range up to \$4.65 for best assortments. Stocks are still of moderate size. Dry western pelts quoted at 45¢@50¢, as to varieties and descriptions. Outside talked for the best light average Montana skins. Angora goatskins quoted at \$1.85 average last paid and common goatskins at \$1.15 nominal and last paid. Pickled sheepskins quoted \$10.00 @ \$14.00 doz.

Later.—Packer sheep and lambskins, local and river kill, brought \$4.25 flat.

(Continued on page 41.)

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PACKING HOUSE ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS.

Manufacturers of Wannenwetsch Sanitary Combination Rendering and Drying Apparatus.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yard, Chicago, Jan. 23.

Finished beeves are quotable up to \$14, but the bulk of the good to choice corn-fed steers are selling from \$12.50@13.50; medium to good grades, \$11.50@12.50, and fair to medium kinds all the way from \$10@11.50. On Monday we had a "crackin'" good market, the trade showing a higher tendency on top of last week's 25@50c. upturn, with 20,562 cattle on sale, but on Tuesday 20,480 cattle showed up, which was an unusually heavy run for Tuesday, and looked like the fore-runner of a heavy supply of cattle this week. Consequently, the buyers were very "bearish," and while we disposed of all of our early offerings at prices fully as good as Monday's strong market, the late arrivals sold 10@15c. lower; in fact, in other parts of the yards they called the market off 25c. from the start. Wednesday's run was in the nature of a "surprise package," as the supply was greatly below expectations, estimated receipts being only 9,000. However, no great amount of activity characterized the trade, and while early sales were on a stronger basis, the late market was rather sticky and only about steady at Tuesday's general level of values.

The packing plants in Chicago are exempt from the fuel embargo, and have signified their willingness to kill to their utmost capacity. The stock yards have been cleared of snow and operations rapidly returning to a normal basis. Buyers and sellers all agree that war-time prices will prevail for many months to come, and even after the war is over, but there is a big accumulation of cattle, due to the restricted movement of livestock since the first of the year, as soon as the weather moderates and rail service improves we look for plenty of cattle and probably a temporary slump in prices.

The usually high altitude at which butcher stuff is selling is indicative of what can be expected during the spring and early summer months. This week's trade has been rather erratic. Monday's market was sharply higher, even though we had 20,562 cattle on sale, but when Tuesday brought forth 20,480 cattle, which was a very heavy run for Tuesday, it looked like we were in for plenty of cattle the balance of the week, and buyers suddenly grew very "bearish," and their purchases were minus Monday's advance. However, their mastery of the situation was short-lived, for, much to the surprise of everyone, Wednesday's run was decidedly below expectations, receipts of cattle being estimated around 9,000, and as a consequence everything in the butcher stuff line ruled higher and an early clearance was made with values 15@25c. higher than last week's closing prices. The bull trade is strong and active and shows 50@75c. advance on light-weight bulls and the better grades of hognas, while fat bulls are fully steady, and the advance on the other grades was due largely to an insistent Eastern order demand which, by the way, is also responsible for a 50@75c. upturn in the market for heavy and medium calves.

Regardless of what may be the ultimate outcome of the trade, the hog market at the

present time is a localized affair, for rail traffic is still far below normal, particularly down East, and the Eastern buyers for the time being are unable to buy as freely in Chicago as otherwise would be the case. The quality of the receipts is about as good as it ever has been at this time of the year, and the range in values is very narrow. Choice hogs are selling largely from \$16.70@16.85 and mixed grades from \$16.50@16.70, with healthy pigs \$14.50@15.25. Given normal conditions so far as weather and rail service is concerned, we undoubtedly would get some record-breaking runs of hogs during the next thirty days, but with the railroads' ability taxed almost to the limit, there is small likelihood that they will furnish anywhere near the cars asked for; consequently, while it looks like a gradual lowering of values to perhaps around 16c. for top hogs, we believe the big end of the winter crop will be spread over the next sixty days rather than bunched within a few weeks. And while the fresh meat trade and the demand for pork products is and will be phenomenal for a long time to come, yet we feel quite confident there will be a sufficiently heavy supply of hogs during the next two months to force values to a somewhat lower level.

The sheep and lamb trade still occupies a somewhat slippery position. One or two days at the close of last week buyers took most anything to make numbers, paying a sharp advance as compared with a few days before. The liberal supply, however, of Monday and Tuesday carried values down in many cases 75c. per cwt. as compared with last Friday, but with a supply of only 9,000 reported on Wednesday prospects toward noontime were that some advance over the previous session would materialize. Could feeders get cars to load out stock they are anxious to get rid of, this market would be badly oversupplied for the coming few weeks. Feed in most sections has reached a prohibitive height, and at many points cannot be had at any price, and it is simply a question of when cars can be had, rather than a matter of market conditions, as to when many shipments will come forward. There is nothing in the situation to indicate an improved condition before the middle of next month. The car situation, which about one week ago developed into the worst ever known, shows but little improvement. Eastern markets have been considerably higher than this point for several weeks, and Chicago in turn shows fully as much advance above the river markets. A liberal portion of present receipts are too heavy for packinghouse requirements, and every session sees consignments of heavy lambs carried over until the following day without offers. Quotations: Good to choice light to medium-weight lambs, \$17@17.60; medium-fleshed and heavy lambs, \$16@16.75; culls, \$14@15.50; good to choice light yearlings, \$14.25@15; medium-fleshed and heavy yearlings, \$13.25@14; fat wethers, \$12.75@13.25; good to choice ewes, \$12.25@12.60; poor to medium, \$11.50@12; culls, \$8@9; feeding lambs, \$16.25@16.75; breeding ewes, fair to best, \$12.50@15.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, Jan. 22.

Cattle receipts today were 11,000 head, market steady to 15c. lower, butcher classes weak to 15c. lower, stockers and feeders scarce and steady. Hogs today 13,000, market steady to 5c. lower, top \$16.30. Sheep and lambs 6,000, steady to strong.

Improved railroad service into Kansas City has made considerable more liberal receipts on all classes of livestock than first of last week, but eastern railroads are still congested to a certain extent. This, of course, made competition less keen and the shippers and order buyers did not do much buying.

The top on steers today was \$12.65, yesterday \$12.75. Market opened slow and very little trading was done until late. The supply ran mostly to beef steers and sales ranged from \$10.25 to \$12.65. The supply of butcher grades was small in comparison to total receipts and market opened late at 15c. lower prices. Majority of the cows sold at \$8 to \$10 and heifers ranged mostly from \$8 to \$10.50. Bulls sold about steady at \$7.10 to \$9.75. Veal calves sold steady, top \$14.

Packers tried to break the hog market a dime this morning, but salesmen demanded steady prices with yesterday, but finally compromised at steady to 5c. lower prices. Most of the supply ran to mixed and butcher hogs. Bulk of sales ranged from \$16.10 to \$16.25 and top was \$16.30. Pigs sold mostly from \$11.50 to \$14.25.

The supply of sheep and lambs fell 4,000 below the early morning estimate and packers showed good demands for the offerings and market was strong and active. Best lambs here sold at \$16.30 to packers and some feeders brought \$15.50. There was nothing real choice here, salesmen state that good light lambs would have sold for \$16.50. Yearlings sell from \$13 to \$14.50, wethers \$11 to \$12.75, and ewes, \$10 to \$12.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 22, 1918.

In spite of the exceptionally severe weather last week receipts of cattle were of fairly liberal proportions, 32,000 head, and the January run will apparently not fall very far short of a year ago. Naturally there has been much improvement in the quality and condition of the cattle marketed recently as they have been on feed longer, but a good share of the receipts are still of the short fed and warmed up variety, and not particularly attractive from the packers' point of view. Rough weather seriously interfered with transportation of both livestock and dressed meat and made a very uneven and unsatisfactory trade for the general run of beef steers and butcher stock. Strictly good to choice beeves of strong weight, however, are about 25c. higher than a week ago, while the plain short fed and warmed up grades, as well as the general run of cows and heifers, are selling around 25c. lower than a week ago. Range of prices is wide, on beef steers practically from \$8 to \$13, the bulk of the fair to good 1,000 to 1,250 pound steers selling at \$10.25@11.75. The range of prices on cows is from \$6 to \$10, with the big bulk of the butcher and beef stock going at \$7.50@8.25. Veal calves continue in active demand and steady at \$9.75@13.25, while bulls, stags, etc., are in somewhat reduced demand and about 25c. lower at \$6.50@10.

Hogs are also beginning to come more freely, and there were 89,500 head here last week. Both local packers and shipping buyers have been rather bearish in their views, and the market is about 10@14c. lower than a week ago. With 19,500 hogs here today the market was steady to a shade lower. Tops brought \$16.15, as against \$16.25 on last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading was at \$15.75@16, as against \$15.90@16.10 a week ago.

Movement of sheep and lambs has been of very moderate midwinter proportions, and under a healthy demand the trade has been fairly active and prices have been well sustained all along the line. Fat lambs are quoted at \$16@17; yearlings, \$12@15; wethers, \$11@13, and ewes, \$11@12.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

SAVING AMMONIA AND FUEL.

Although only a few weeks have elapsed since the United States Food Administration and other authorities at Washington suggested a general movement for conservation of coal and ammonia, the response by the ice refrigerating industry throughout the United States has been quick, and large savings are being daily effected, says Refrigerating World.

When the suggestion was made by the Government, it was intimated that unless this general plan for conservation was entered into voluntarily it might become necessary for the Food Administration to issue commandatory orders as has already been the case in some other industries. The present indications are, however, that the ice manufacturers will form a notable exception to any such necessity.

Meetings have been held by the trade in all important centers and strong resolutions adopted to aid the Government in its endeavor to save in every way possible, and immediately following such resolutions, steps were made to carry them into practical effect as outlined above. In this work, the American Association of Refrigeration, National Association of Ice Industries, Southwestern Ice Manufacturers Association and numerous other organizations have co-operated in every way possible. Special committees have been appointed by these associations to help work out practical plans and as a result the entire industry will, within the next few weeks, be on a practical war basis.

Conservation methods include fuel, ammonia, labor, and delivery systems. The basic idea for conserving these by ice manufacturers is to have about one-third of the maximum manufacturing capacity to make all the ice consumed in the winter, thus eliminating the operation of a large surplus equipment of the ice industry necessary for manufacturing purposes during the summer. Under this arrangement, those who manufacture ice in the winter will deliver ice to those who do not manufacture it, in order that the latter may supply their regular customers. As has already been demonstrated, this eliminates an enormous amount of lost motion and waste, releasing at the same time a larger number of men for the uses of the Government, which would otherwise be employed in a desultory way during the one season.

This arrangement is now saving large quantities of ammonia, and it is hoped that the economies effected will be such as to avoid the necessity of the Government to requisition all supplies of ammonia for the manufacture of ammunition, in which ammonia is used to a large degree. Irrespective of the importance of the ice industry it is obvious that ammunition for war purposes comes first.

In furtherance of this conservation work the Southwestern Ice Manufacturers Association has established special offices at 709 Sumpter Building, Dallas, Tex., in charge of the Ice Manufacturers Conservation Committee. The committee offers its services, advice, and co-operation to everyone. Other

sections are working through local associations.

Last month a comprehensive survey of ice manufacturing plants and auxiliary industries was made by a special committee composed of representatives of ice manufacturers, brewers, cold storage warehouses, packers, etc., working in connection with the Federal authorities. Dr. R. B. Blume, chairman of the Hamilton County Food Control Committee, acted as chairman of this committee to make this survey. As a result of some of the investigations it was shown that a very large number of ice wagons could be immediately removed from service in Cincinnati. Steps were taken at once to carry this conservation measure out. It is believed that in a very short while the ice business in this section will be organized on extremely efficient basis, conserving coal, ammonia and labor.

In New Orleans, nearly half of the manufacturing plants have closed and the owners of these plants are being supplied regularly by those remaining in operation.

In Omaha, Neb., a great many of the local plants have already closed down, the principal one operating being the Peoples Ice and Cold Storage Co. at its main plant. The Omaha Ice and Cold Storage Plant and branches of the Peoples Co. plant have al-

ready closed. This has resulted in saving many thousands of tons of coal for this city alone.

In Pennsylvania the trade is closely organized and at various centers the majority of plants have closed down, including those in Philadelphia.

In all, it is estimated that about six per cent. of the ice manufacturing plants have already closed throughout the United States.

Owing to the fact that there has been an unusually early heavy harvest in natural ice, the actual necessity for operating plants in the winter has been greatly minimized. The harvesting of natural ice has been the largest in many years and this will undoubtedly supply a very large reserve capacity that will last throughout the coming year.

YORK REFRIGERATING EQUIPMENT.

The York Manufacturing Company, York, Pa., states that since its last report of November 24 it has made the following installation of refrigerating machinery and equipment:

Greater New York Ice Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; one 60-ton York improved raw water flooded freezing system, also six flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers.

Ohio Cities Gas Company, Refinery Division, Charleston, W. Va.; two 25-ton absorption refrigerating machines complete, includ-



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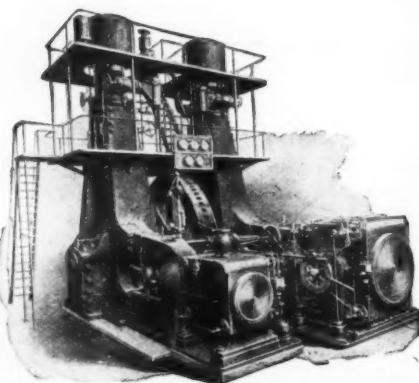
In such emergencies the

NATIONAL AMMONIA HELMET

enables the wearer to enter the fumes instantly and safely for repairing leaks or to rescue a fellow workman.

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BOSTON.....G. W. Goerner
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NEW YORK.....Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
NORFOLK.....Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co., Agency
PITTSBURGH....Penna Transfer Company
TOLEDO.....Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
WASHINGTON...Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

ing flooded double pipe ammonia condensers. This installation was made for the Cabin Creek Refining Company, Cabin Creek Junction, W. Va.

Cook County Hospital, power house and laundry building, Chicago, Ill.: a 100-ton horizontal double-acting refrigerating machine, direct connected to a Corliss valve engine, and a condensing side complete, also a 6-ton raw water freezing system and seven double pipe brine coolers.

E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Company, Wilmington, Del.: a 100-ton vertical single-acting refrigerating machine, direct connected to a uniflow poppet valve engine, six 75-ton and one 20-ton vertical single-acting refrigerating machines, each direct connected to a Corliss valve engine, together with a condensing side for each of these machines, each of which includes six flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers, also a 60-ton flooded freezing system complete and a 125-ton vertical shell and tube brine cooler. This installation was made in their Carneys Point, N. J., plant.

E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Company, Wilmington, Del.: one 75-ton vertical single-acting refrigerating machine, direct connected to a Corliss valve engine, and condensing side, including six flooded double pipe ammonia condensers. This installation was made in their Parlin, N. J., plant.

Du Pont Fabrikoid Company, Newburgh, N. Y.: a 50-ton vertical single-acting refrigerating machine, direct connected to a Corliss valve engine, and condensing side, including six flooded double pipe ammonia condensers, also six Baudelot water coolers.

Vermont Chocolate Company, Burlington, Vt.: a 40-ton horizontal double-acting, chain driven refrigerating machine and condensing side complete.

Jacob Richter, liquors and cigars, Fresno, Cal.: one 8-ton vertical single-acting, belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and condensing side complete.

M. E. Harris, meats, Scottsbluff, Neb.: one 6-ton vertical single-acting, belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and condensing side complete.

Joseph Opatrny, meats, McKeesport, Pa.: a one-ton vertical single-acting, belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and condensing side complete.

Bessemer Supply Company, supply store, Russellton, Pa.: one 4-ton vertical single-acting, belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

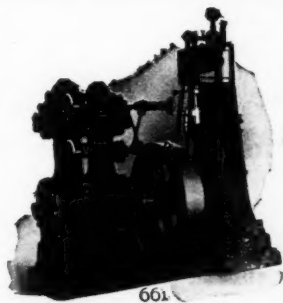
J. B. Faget & Company, Los Angeles, Cal.: one 4-ton vertical single-acting, belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Hayden Brothers, department store, Omaha, Neb.: one 8-ton vertical single-acting, belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Racquet & Tennis Club, restaurant boxes, New York, N. Y.: one 12-ton vertical single-acting, enclosed type refrigerating machine, direct connected to a vertical enclosed type slide valve engine, and high pressure side complete.

(Continued on page 35.)

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS



BETTER REFRIGERATION

Owing to conditions imposed by the War, the use of Mechanical Refrigeration was never more of a necessity than now.

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There is a YORK Machine to meet every practical condition of MECHANICAL REFRIGERATION.

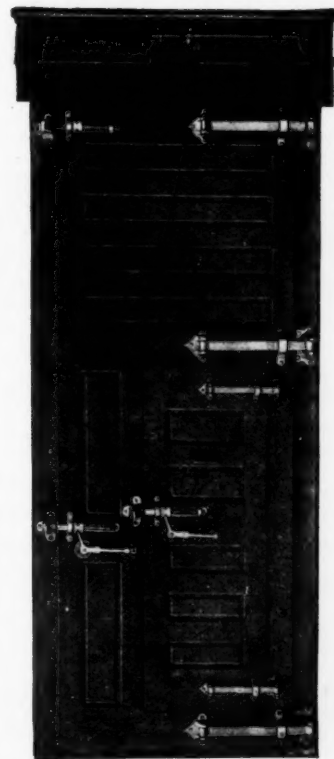
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FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

MOTOR TRUCK DRIVERS' EFFICIENCY.

"With the growing scarcity of experienced truck drivers and mechanics, motor truck owners have of late been giving considerable study to increasing their present truck drivers' efficiency," says C. T. Silver, metropolitan distributor of the Kissel Motor Car Co. "This would so equip their drivers that they could in a measure do more and better work so as to make up for the absence of other drivers.

"Again, truck owners have noticed that unless their drivers are pleased with their jobs, they have no trouble in finding other berths. Especially is this true in winter, when the main problem of the truck driver is to keep his truck in operation irrespective of weather conditions. If he has the proper protection to make him comfortable and keep him in good physical condition, it becomes a matter of pride that he is able to maintain his schedule irrespective of the cold, storm or other climatic elements that usually tie up trucks.

"But if he has to face the snow and wind, he becomes chilly, wet and thoroughly uncomfortable, and it is human nature that he should think of getting to cover as soon as possible, irrespective of the manner in which he must drive his truck. Such conditions, day in and day out, either discourage the driver, who naturally looks for a better job, or develops carelessness, which in the end proves costly to the truck owner.

"It was such a condition that prompted Kissel to originate his All-Year cab, which with the addition of the winter attachments, gives the driver complete protection from cold and dampness and provides him with a warm, comfortable housing, so that he can give all his attention to the proper handling of his truck. It is such innovations as this that have enabled the motor truck of today to occupy the prominent position it does in the industrial and business world."

YORK REFRIGERATING EQUIPMENT.

(Continued from page 33.)

Frostman & Hoffman, factory restaurant, Passaic, N. J.: one 4-ton vertical single-acting, belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Detroit Golf Club, Detroit, Mich.: one 12-ton vertical single-acting, belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Moore Grocery Company, wholesale grocery, Tyler, Texas: one 8-ton vertical single-acting, belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Beatrice Cold Storage Company, Columbus, Neb.: one 8-ton vertical single-acting, belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Soldiers and Sailors Home, Burkett, Neb.: one 8-ton vertical single-acting, belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Birmingham Creamery & Ice Manufacturing Company, Birmingham, Mich.: one 8-ton vertical single-acting, belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Steamship "Eitel Frederick," Fletchers Dry Dock, Hoboken, N. J.: one 8-ton vertical single-acting, enclosed type refrigerating machine, direct connected to a vertical enclosed type slide valve engine, and high pressure side complete.

Lewis Vidger Company, wholesale fruit and commission merchants, one 8-ton vertical single-acting, belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

La Fayette Ice Cream Company, Lafayette, Ind.: one 12-ton vertical single-acting, belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Litchfield Creamery Company, Bunker Hill, Ill.: one 15-ton vertical single-acting, belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

T. J. McNamara Company, manufacturers of provisions, Bridgeport, Conn.: one 8-ton vertical single-acting, belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Sifers Candy Company, Oklahoma City, Okla.: one 12-ton vertical single-acting, belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

T. H. Symington Company, chemicals, Rochester, N. Y.: one 20-ton vertical single-acting, belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete. This is the fourth machine of this capacity we have installed for these parties.

Purity Ice Cream Company, Atlantic, Iowa: one 6-ton vertical single-acting, belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Minnehaha Creamery Company, Moberge, S. D.: one 6-ton vertical single-acting, belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Bertha Co-Operative Dairy Ass'n., Bertha, Minn.: one 6-ton vertical single-acting, belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Steamship "Chepstow Castle," New York, N. Y.: one 2-ton vertical single-acting, enclosed type refrigerating machine, direct connected to a vertical enclosed type slide valve engine, and high pressure side complete.

West Packing Company, meats, Wellsburg, W. Va.: one 4-ton vertical single-acting, enclosed type belt driven refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete. We installed a similar machine for these parties about a year ago.

Otto W. Lindberg, South River, N. J.: one 6-ton vertical single-acting, enclosed type belt driven refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete, also a drinking water cooling tank, containing 200 feet of 1½-in. galvanized pipe, and balancing tank. This installation was made in the United States Post Office in Birmingham, Ala., and will be used for cooling drinking water.

Carrier Engineering Corp., New York, N. Y.: one 6-ton vertical single-acting, belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete. This installation was made for the Bartlett Haywood Company, Turner, Baltimore, Md., and will be used for Air Conditioning in their factory.

Savannah Abattoir & Packing Company, Savannah, Ga.: one 20-ton vertical single-acting, belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete, also a brine tank 12-ft. 6-in. x 10-ft. x 7-ft. 6-in. deep, made of ¼-in. steel.

Kahkwa Club, Erie, Pa.: one 2-ton vertical single-acting, belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Troco Nut Butter Company, cocoa butter, Pawling, N. Y.: two 20-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Gus Juengling, slaughter house, Cincinnati, Ohio: one 12-ton vertical single-acting, belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Jacob Bauer's Sons, butchers, Cincinnati, Ohio: one 12-ton vertical single-acting, belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Manhattan Market, Cambridge, Mass.: one 8-ton vertical single-acting, belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Hotel Victoria, Boston, Mass.: one 4-ton vertical single-acting, belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete, also miscellaneous piping and fittings.

U. S. Proving Grounds, Aberdeen, Md.: one 6-ton vertical single-acting, belt driven, en-

closed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete, also a half-ton freezing system.

J. N. Comeau, restaurant, West Palm Beach, Fla.: a one-ton vertical single-acting, belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Sweet Nut Butter Company, butterine, Jamaica Plains, Mass.: one 20-ton vertical single-acting, belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete, also an atmospheric Baudelot water cooler and miscellaneous piping and fittings.

St. Louis Independent Packing Company, East Liberty, Pittsburgh, Pa.: one 12-ton vertical single-acting, belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete, also a vertical ammonia accumulator with cooling coil and 3,600 feet of 2-in. full weight direct expansion piping.

N. P. Junjulas, confectioner, 380 George St., New Brunswick, N. J.: one 4-ton vertical single-acting, belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Emergency Hospital, Annapolis, Md.: a one-ton vertical single-acting, belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Mission Ice, Light & Water Company, Mission, Texas: one 15-ton vertical single-acting, belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete. This is the third machine of this capacity installed for these parties, the other two having been installed about a year ago.

Westmoreland Club, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.: one 4-ton vertical single-acting, belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Carl A. Weitz, sausage manufacturer, Somerville, Mass.: one 12-ton vertical single-acting, belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete, also a horizontal shell and tube brine cooler and miscellaneous piping and fittings.

General Chemical Company, Camden, N. J.: one 15-ton vertical single-acting, belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

M. F. Juruck, Allentown, Pa.: one 2-ton vertical single-acting, belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Furnas Ice Cream Company, Des Moines, Iowa: one 8-ton vertical single-acting, belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Hope Engineering & Supply Company, Falling Rock, W. Va.: five double pipe coolers, each 19 ft. long, 10 pipes high.

Chapin-Sacks Manufacturing Company, Washington, D. C.: one 24-in. x 7-ft. ammonia drier-cooler-purifier.

Houston Ice & Brewing Company, Houston, Tex.: 22 Flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers, each 20 ft. long, 12 pipes high, made of 2-in. pipe.

Citizens Ice Company, Toledo, Ohio: 13 Flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers, each 20 ft. long, 12 pipes high, made of 2-in. pipe.

Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, St. Louis, Mo.: 3,500 feet of 2-in. full weight direct expansion piping.

D. B. Martin Company, Philadelphia, Pa.: 5,600 feet of 2-in. full weight piping.

Hamilton Company, Dallas, Texas: a 15-ton shell and tube brine cooler.

Freed & Reineman Packing Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.: a 30-in. x 6-ft. 6-in. ammonia drier-cooler-purifier.

Buffalo Refrigerating Machine Company, New York, N. Y.: one 50-ton ammonia drier-cooler-purifier.

Chickasha Ice Company, Chickasha, Okla.: two Flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers, each 20 ft. long, 12 pipes high, made of 2-in. pipe.

Nissley Creamery Company, Amarillo, Tex.: three Flooded double pipe ammonia condensers, each 18-ft. 2-in. long, 8 pipes high, made of 2-in. and 3-in. pipe.

Gates Oil Company, Ardmore, Okla.: 36 gasoline coolers.

Chicago Section

Monday.—Blue and chilly. Hock the Kaiser!

Get hep to that Thompson feller trying to talk like a Senatorial candidate. Gee!

It has been written, "Ye shall be born again!" An' it looks like we-uns shuah am bein'.

Board of Trade memberships are selling around 45° Fahr. "Let's skate!" said Steve Spain.

The least said of the weather the better. It might lead to bad language, or unlady-like, anyhow.

We'll pull through this all right, but we'll never be the same again—not in unpreparedness, if we know it.

Letters from France would not indicate that any of our boys "over there" are in the least downhearted. Quite the reverse.

Swift & Co.'s sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, January 19, 1918, averaged, for domestic beef, 14.65c. per pound.

If that Kaiser person has to have a load of brick fall on him before he gets hep to himself, that same load of brick will be forthcoming, betcherlife.

We nearly all admire our Old Teddy Bear, but we all do not relish his feeding one little grain (to say nothing of a nosebag-full, at times) of comfort to that impossible creature, Wilhelm H.

From an American soldier's letter from France: "The best thing anyone and everyone at home can do today is to report at

once to the proper authorities any move of any kind or talk that might influence anyone in anyway except to win the war."

When you're growing old,
And your feet are cold,
And the end of your nose is blue;
You feel like murder
When some shepherd
Says, 'Are it cold nuff fer yew?'

To show the world we're all right, witness the radical measures and reforms we are taking up with like a duck to water. And the end is not yet. But whatever prevaileth, we shall not be found wanting. A nation that can hang onto a street-car strap all its life, and laugh and joke over it, can do anything.

A coon stevedore "going through" saw one of the French negro troopers and rushed up to him with: "Hello, niggah. whah you all fum?" "Jai ne comprendez," said the trooper, which somebody told Alabam meant "Do not understand." "Well, ah'll be—dat's de fuss niggah ah ever met doan know his own langwidge!"

Col. Hagenbarth, the gentleman who told we-all at the packers' dinner where wool grows, and some more woolly, fur-bearing friends of his, are reported to have collectively called some newspaper guy out

west a liar for stating that they, the Wool Growers' Association, have been getting 80c. a pound for wool. Glaring infringement, Teddy!

Six hundred and fifty employes of Swift & Co. attended a dinner at the South Shore Country Club one night last week, at which the unfurling of a service flag containing 2,814 stars was a feature. Each star represents a company employe in the armed service of the nation. Edward A. Guset, column conductor of the Detroit Free Press, was the principal speaker. Stereopticon slides of forty department heads and executives, with their enlisted sons, were shown. Among these were pictures of L. F. Swift and Edward F. Swift, each of whom has two sons in the service.

STOCK YARDS REPARTEE.

"Wots all dis talk erbout de gov'ment goin ter seize all de packinhouses an odder biznesses wots related, like oleomargareen, 'n cannin', 'n sassidge factorys, 'n sich?" said Sudds to Uptub.

"Now, lukut here, Sudds!" said Uptub, "Dats sum more o' yer noospaper guys a pushin' wind as per usural. Dat wudn't work 'tall, cos den de politishuns wud hafter buck dere own tiger, dey wuddent haf de packer to gull de farmer wit, an' dey wud hafter take de tax off'ov oleomargareen an' stick it up agin butter on de market, an'

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"AND YOU CAN'T BEAT CORK!"

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Commission Slaughterers

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John Agar Co.

Union Stock Yards CHICAGO, ILL.

**Packers and Commission
Slaughterers**

Beef, Pork and Mutton

Members of the American Meat
Packers' Association.

A PATRIOTIC CALENDAR.

The National Casing Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., have sent out their yearly calendar, and, as is usual with this enterprising firm, it is both useful and ornamental. The talented president, Dave Stiff, the famous necromancer, was probably the instigator of this red, white and blue work of art, which will be gladly received by the trade because of the big plain figures.

dat wud queer 'em wit dare right bower, ef farmer an' butter guys.

"None o' dese politishuns wot depens on de farmer vote, an' dere's a hull lot o' him, is going ter put hisself in a persition ware he'd hafter help take de tax off ov oleo so long as he's in his rite mine, no matter how high de cost o' butter goes. Yer doan hafter studdy out where dem skates is at; it sticks out on 'em like er wooden leg. It's politics wit dem; t'ell wit anything an' everything an' everybody wot aint wit 'em, an wit a vote big nuff ter land 'em in Washerton.

Say, jus watch dat gang play der wimmin, ef dey get de vote, to a fare youse well. Rite now, men, de safety of our homes and folks is in de balance, a whole raft of dese cheap politishuns is tinkin of nuttin else an workin fer nuttin else but de safety of dere jobs in de futur.

Ter get back ter de quessun ov gov'ment ownership o' de packin' biz. De gov'ment to-day condemns anermals wots diseased, on de packer, an de packer is payin de farmer healty animal price for dese condemns, wich means a big loss to de packer. It's a cinch if de gov'ment run de bizness dey wuddent pay de farmer no sich price fer sich stuff, an' atween dat an one ting an annudder, no political combination cud survive. De packers is willin' de gov'ment take de hole works,

an I tink awhile back dey offered dare joints to de guvment, but dey wuzzent tuk up.

De packin biz is a tuff an aggervatin propersition, an de govment has nuff o' dat kine er bizness on its hans now. Yer gotta know how ter manipelate de cards when youse sit in in de packin game, an it's gettin' worsen an worsen to play all de time—an win. De packer stans atween de devil (de farmer an' politishun) and de deep bloo sea (de public), an' bote de farmer an' his gang an' de public say de packer is robbin 'em, an' ef he is, de gov'ment probly figgers it cuddent do much different den wot de packer is doin, an' if it tuk his bizness it ud hafter take his title, too—robber! Fine chance de powers dat he wud hev nex lection, wuddent dey, if dey wuz runnin de packin bizness? Wy, a packer terday cuddent be 'lected keeper uv a dog pound; he's bout as poplar as de small pox. We—dat is, de country—wud hev a hard time gettin along widout de packer. An paste dis in yer lid, Sudds: De packer, wid all his blemishes, fum sidebones ter spavins and heaves, wud make a hole lot better er politishun dan der politishun wud er packer. A packer has branes an' guts, an' most er yer politishuns wot goes barkin eround has needer! Dere mos'tly gall! Now, Sudds, sip yer cream dement an' lemme alone fer erwhile!"

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Dec. 3.....	1,940	132	10,282	1,998
Tuesday, Jan. 15.....	1,114	10	3,504	773
Wednesday, Jan. 16.....	4,242	342	8,703	13,659
Thursday, Jan. 17.....	6,329	1,004	9,080	5,838
Friday, Jan. 18.....	3,418	433	9,236	7,373
Saturday, Jan. 19.....	3,590	250	24,000	5,000
This week	20,543	2,180	64,813	34,032
Last week	74,167	9,284	174,417	67,298
Year ago	96,273	10,573	264,739	63,200
Two years ago.....	59,562	6,920	282,039	88,851

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
*Monday, Jan. 14.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Tuesday, Jan. 15.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wednesday, Jan. 16.....	3,026	55	4,926	1,954
Thursday, Jan. 17.....	3,268	.....	3,867	1,748
Friday, Jan. 18.....	1,728	.....	1,823	586
Saturday, Jan. 19.....	560	.....	3,300	1,500
This week	8,522	55	19,616	5,788
Last week	13,076	775	14,097	7,471
Year ago	16,032	755	71,098	10,908
Two years ago.....	11,714	448	51,106	17,451

*No movement account storm.

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending Jan. 19, 1918.....	434,000
Previous week	723,000
Cor. week, 1917.....	821,000
Cor. week, 1916.....	972,000
Total year to date.....	1,484,000
Same period, 1917.....	2,495,000
Same period, 1916.....	2,959,000

Combined receipts at seven points for 1917 to Jan. 19, 1918, and the same period a year ago:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
This week	149,000	372,000	130,000
Previous week	237,000	572,000	201,000
1917	188,000	698,000	195,000
Totals for year to date:	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1918	537,000	1,348,000	472,000
1917	570,000	2,002,000	628,000
1916	507,000	2,354,000	682,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Armour & Co.....	10,700
Anglo-American	2,000
Swift & Company	5,500
Hannond Co.....	2,800
Morris & Co.....	4,700
Wilson & Co.....	7,500
Boyd & Lunham.....	2,700
Western Packing Co.....	8,100
Roberts & Duke.....	2,500
Miller & Hart.....	3,800
Independent P. Co.....	3,000
Brennan Packing Co.....	3,000
Others	2,400
Totals	59,300
Prev. week	136,500
Year ago	196,300

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week	\$12.10	\$16.50	\$12.00	\$17.40
Previous week	12.00	16.35	12.15	17.35
Cor. week, 1917.....	10.20	10.95	10.25	14.00
Cor. week, 1916.....	8.50	7.30	7.60	10.50
Cor. week, 1915.....	8.15	6.90	5.75	8.20
Cor. week, 1914.....	8.55	8.40	5.55	7.80
Cor. week, 1913.....	7.80	7.50	5.70	8.85
Cor. week, 1912.....	6.70	6.25	4.25	6.35
Cor. week, 1911.....	6.15	7.71	4.00	5.90

CATTLE.

Good to choice steers.....	\$10.00@14.00
Yearlings, good to choice.....	9.00@13.25
Stockers and feeders.....	7.75@10.00
Good to choice cows.....	7.00@8.75
Fair to choice heifers.....	7.00@9.50
Fair to good cows.....	7.00@8.00
Canners	5.00@6.00
Cutters	6.00@6.50
Bologna hogs	7.00@8.75
Butcher hogs	8.25@10.50

Heavy calves	9.50@12.00
Veal calves	13.00@16.50

HOGS.

Prime to light butchers.....	\$16.40@16.65
Fair to fancy light.....	16.00@16.40
Med. wt. butchers, 200-240 lbs.....	16.40@16.85
Heavy wt. butchers, 240-400 lbs.....	16.00@16.90
Choice heavy packing.....	16.40@16.60
Rough heavy packing.....	16.00@16.35
Pigs, fair to good.....	13.00@14.25
Stags (subject to 70 lbs. dockage).....	16.25@16.90

SHEEP.

Good to choice wethers.....	\$11.00@13.50
Good to choice ewes.....	10.00@12.50
Yearlings	12.50@15.00
Western lambs, good to choice.....	16.50@17.55
Native lambs, good to choice.....	16.00@17.75
Gents	6.00@8.25

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKETS

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1918.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January	\$47.00	\$47.10	\$47.00	\$47.10
May	45.80	45.05	45.80	45.80
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January	24.85	24.85	24.82	24.82
May	25.05	25.10	25.02	25.02
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January	24.10	24.10	24.02	24.02
May	24.45	24.45	24.45	24.45

MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 1918.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January	47.20	47.20	47.10	47.15
May	45.55	45.92	45.70	45.75
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January	24.75	24.77	24.75	24.75
May	25.00	25.02	24.97	25.00
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January	24.60	24.62	24.60	24.62
May	24.40	24.45	24.40	24.42

TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1918.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January	47.20	47.20	47.10	47.15
May	45.55	45.92	45.70	45.75
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January	24.75	24.77	24.75	24.75
May	25.00	25.02	24.97	25.00
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January	24.60	24.62	24.60	24.62
May	24.40	24.45	24.40	24.42

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1918.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January	47.25	47.25	47.25	47.25
May	45.80	45.80	45.75	45.75
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January	24.80	24.80	24.67	24.67
May	25.02	25.10	24.90	24.90
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January	24.05	24.05	23.92	23.92
May	24.45	24.45	24.35	24.35

THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1918.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January	47.30	47.40	47.22	47.22
May	45.95	45.97	45.85	45.97
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January	24.70	24.70	24.62	24.62
May	24.92	25.00	24.87	24.92
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January	24.00	24.00	23.87	23.87
May	24.40	24.40	24.32	24.37

FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1918.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January	47.10	47.12	47.10	47.12
May	45.80	45.85	45.72	45.82
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January	24.85	24.87	24.80	24.87
May	24.85	24.87	24.80	24.87
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January	23.85	23.85	23.65	23.65
May	24.25	24.30	24.22	24.25

†Bid. ‡Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Beef.

Native Rib Roast.....	30	@35
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	35	@40
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	40	@50
Native Pot Roasts.....	25	@30
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	18	@22
Beef Stew.....	16	@18
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	22	@24
Corned Rumps, Native.....	18	@20
Corned Ribs.....	18	@18
Corned Flanks.....	18	@18
Round Steaks.....	18	@25
Round Roasts.....	20	@22
Shoulder Steaks.....	24	@25
Shoulder Roasts.....	20	@24
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	18	@18

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	30	@35
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	25	@30
Legs, fancy.....	30	@35
Stew.....	20	@25
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	28	@28
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	45	@45
Chops, French, each.....	15	@15

Mutton.

Legs.....	22	@25
Stew.....	16	@18
Shoulders.....	22	@22
Hind Quarters.....	22	@25
Fore Quarters.....	16	@18
Rib and Loin Chops.....	30	@35
Shoulder Chops.....	22	@25

Pork.

Pork Loins.....	28	@30
Pork Chops.....	33	@35
Pork Shoulders.....	25	@30
Pork Tenderloins.....	28	@28
Pork Butts.....	40	@40
Spare Ribs.....	24	@24
Hocks.....	20	@20
Pigs' Heads.....	18	@18
Leaf Lard.....	30	@30

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	25	@28
Fore Quarters.....	16	@20
Legs.....	25	@28
Breasts.....	20	@25
Shoulders.....	20	@25
Cutlets.....	40	@40
Rib and Loin Chops.....	30	@35

Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	18	@18
Tallow.....	7	@7
Bones, per cwt.....	1 1/2	@1 1/2
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs. (dressed).....	38	@38
Calfskins, under 18 lbs. (dressed).....	45	@45
Kips.....	32	@32
Heavy calves.....	9.50@13.00	
Veal calves.....	14.50@15.50	

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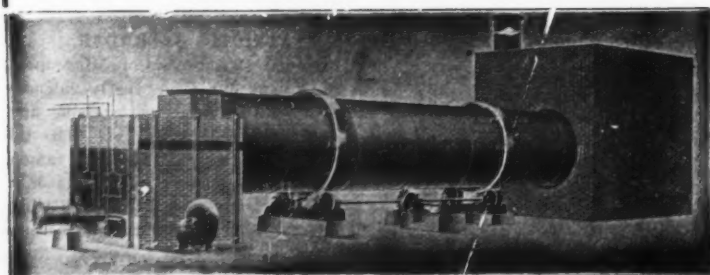
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world. Material carried in stock for standard sizes.
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CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers	18	@20
Good native steers	17	@18
Native steers, medium	15	@17
Heifers, good	14	@16
Cows	13	@14
Hind quarters, choice	24	@24
Fore quarters, choice	16	@16

Beef Cuts.

Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	40	@40
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	38	@38
Steer Loins, No. 1	32	@32
Steer Loins, No. 2	27	@27
Steer Short Loins, No. 1	43	@43
Steer Short Loins, No. 2	33	@33
Steer Loin Ends (hips)	20	@20
Steer Loin Ends, No. 2	18	@18
Cow Short Loins	14	@14
Cow Loin Ends (hips)	17	@17
Strips, No. 1	14	@14
Strips, No. 2	10	@10
Steer Ribs, No. 1	26	@26
Steer Ribs, No. 2	22	@22
Cow Ribs, No. 1	19	@19
Cow Ribs, No. 2	13	@13
Cow Ribs, No. 3	12	@12
Rolls	17	@17
Steer Round, No. 1	17	@17
Steer Round, No. 2	17	@17
Cow Round	13	@13
Flank Steak	15	@15
Rump Butts	20	@20
Steer Chucks, No. 1	15	@15
Steer Chucks, No. 2	14	@14
Cow Chucks	10	@10
Boneless Chucks	14	@14
Steer Plates	14	@14
Medium Plates	14	@14
Briskets, No. 1	18	@18
Briskets, No. 2	14	@14
Shoulder Cuts	17	@17
Steer Navel Ends	14	@14
Cow Navel Ends	11	@11
Fore Shanks	9	@9
Hind Shanks	7	@7
Hanging Tenderloins	15	@15
Trimming	14	@14

Beef Product.

Brains, per lb.	10	@10
Hearts	10	@10
Tongues	21	@21
Sweetbreads	27	@27
Ox Tail, per lb.	11	@11
Fresh tripe, plain	7	@7
Fresh tripe, H. O.	8	@8
Livers	13	@13
Kidneys, per lb.	9	@9

Veal.

Heavy Carcasses, Veal	14	@17
Light Carcasses	21	@23
Good Carcasses	24	@25
Good Saddle	25	@26
Medium Racks	12	@12
Good Racks	18	@19

Veal Product.

Brains, each	10	@12
Sweetbreads	35	@50
Calif Livers	25	@20

Lamb.

Good Caul Lambs	23	@23
Round Dressed Lambs	25	@25
Saddles, Caul	26	@26
R. D. Lamb Fores	22	@22
Caul Lamb Fores	20	@20
R. D. Lamb Saddle	28	@28
Lamb Fores, per lb.	18	@20
Lamb Tongues, each	4	@4
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.	25	@25

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	20	@20
Good Sheep	22	@22
Medium Saddle	22	@22
Good Saddle	24	@24
Good Fores	20	@20
Medium Racks	18	@18
Mutton Legs	24	@24
Mutton Loins	22	@22
Mutton Steak	14	@14
Sheep Tongues, each	4	@4
Sheep Heads, each	12	@12

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	25	@25
Pork Loins	26	@26
Leaf Lard	26	@26
Tenderloins	35	@35
Spare Ribs	20	@20
Butts	24	@24
Hocks	18	@18
Trimming	18	@18
Extra Lean Trimmings	23	@23
Tails	17	@17
Snouts	14	@14
Pigs' Feet	7	@7
Pigs' Heads	10	@10
Blade Bones	9	@9
Blade Meat	18	@18
Cheek Meat	17	@17
Hog Livers, per lb.	10	@10
Neck Bones	7	@7
Skinless Shoulders	23	@23
Pork Hearts	11	@11
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	12	@12
Pork Tongues	22	@22
Slip Bones	11	@11
Tail Bones	11	@11
Brains	11	@11
Backfat	27	@27
Hams	26	@26
Calas	21	@21
Belles	32	@32

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	16	@16
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	16	@16
Choice Bologna	17	@17
Frankfurters	21	@21
Liver, with beef and pork	16	@16
Tongue and blood	22	@22
Mixed Sausage	17	@17
New England Style Luncheon Sausage	24	@24
Prepared Luncheon Sausage	24	@24
Special Compressed Sausage	20	@20
Berliner Sausage	20	@20
Oxford Lean Butts	35	@35
Polish Sausage	19	@19
Garlic Sausage	19	@19
Country Smoked Sausage	20	@20
Country Sausage, fresh	23	@23
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	20	@20
Pork Sausage, short link	21	@21
Boneless lean butts in casings	43	@43
Luncheon Roll	20	@20
Delicatessen Loaf	19	@19
Jellied Roll	20	@20

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C. (new)	38	@38
German Salami	34	@34
Italian Salami (new goods)	38	@38
Holsteiner	27	@27
Metwurst	23	@23
Farmer	23	@23
Cervelat, new	31	@31

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits	20	@20
Bologna, 1/2 @ 1/2	30	@30
Pork, link, kits	20	@20
Pork, links, 1/2 @ 1/2	30	@30
Polish sausage, kits	20	@20
Polish sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2	30	@30
Frankfurters, kits	20	@20
Frankfurters, 1/2 @ 1/2	30	@30
Blood sausage, kits	20	@20
Blood sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2	30	@30
Liver sausage, kits	20	@20
Liver sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2	30	@30
Head cheese, kits	20	@20
Head cheese, 1/2 @ 1/2	30	@30

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 357-lb. barrels	10	@10
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	13	@13
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	16	@16
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	—	—
Pickled Pork Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	—	—
Sheep Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	9	@9

CANNED MEATS.

Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 1	1/2	@1/2
Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 2	1	@1
Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 3	6	@6
Corned beef hash, No. 1	1/2	@1/2
Corned beef hash, No. 2	1	@1
Hamburger steak and onions, No. 1	1	@1
Hamburger steak and onions, No. 2	1	@1
Vienna Sausage, No. 1	1/2	@1/2
Vienna sausage, No. 2	1	@1

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case	22	@22
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case	4	@4
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case	8	@8
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case	16	@16

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	35	@35
Plate Beef	34	@34
Prime Mess Beef	32	@32
Mess Pork	50	@50
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	—	—
Rump Butts	50	@50
Mess Pork	50	@50
Clear Fat Backs	56	@56
Family Back Pork	47	@47
Bean Pork	45	@45

LARD.

Pure lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	28	@28
Pure lard	27	@27
Lard, substitute, tes.	23	@23
Lard compounds	28	@28
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	22	@22
Cooks' and bakers' shortening tubs	27	@27
Barrels, 1/4c. over tierces, half barrels, 1/4c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4c. to 1c. over tierces	—	—

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chi.	25	@25
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	23	@23
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 1/2 lbs.	29	@29
Shortenings, 80 @ 60 lb. tubs	22	@22
Nut margarine, prints, 1 lb.	28	@28

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed, Loose are 1/4c. less.)	—	—
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	31	@31
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	31	@31
Rib Bellies, 20 @ 25 avg.	31	@31
Fat Backs, 10 @ 12 avg.	29	@29
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	29	@29
Fat Backs, 14 @ 16 avg.	29	@29
Extra Short Clear	29	@29
Extra Short Ribs	29	@29
D. S. Short Clears, 20 @ 25 avg.	32	@32
Butts	24	@24
Bacon meat, 1 1/2c. more.	—	—

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lb., avg.	30	@30
Hams, 16 lb., avg.	30	@30
Skinless Hams	31	@31
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs., avg.	26	@26
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.	27	@27
New York Siders, 8 @ 12 lbs., avg.	27	@27
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	43	@43
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and strip, 5 @ 6 avg.	33	@33
Wide, 5 @ 6 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	35	@35

Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12 avg., and strip, 4 @ 4 avg.	35	@35
Dried Beef Sets	31	@31
Dried Beef Inside	33	@33
Dried Beef Knuckles	31	@31
Dried Beef Outsides	29	@29
Regular Boiled Hams	41	@41
Skinless Boiled Hams	42	@42
Boiled Calas	35	@35
Cooked Loin Rolls	39	@39
Cooked Rolled Shoulder	35	@35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Beef rounds, per set	14	@14
Beef exports, rounds	20	@20
Beef middles, per set	32	@32
Beef bungs, per piece	14	@14
Beef weasands	8	@8
Beef bladders, medium	60	@60
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	95	@95
Hog casings, free of salt, regular	25	@25
Hog casings, f. o. b., extra narrow	25	@25
Hog middles, per set	21	@21
Hog bungs, export	12	@12
Hog bungs, large	9	@9
Hog bungs, medium	9	@9
Hog bungs, narrow	6	@6
Hog stomachs, per piece	10	@10
Imported wide sheep casings	—	—
Imported medium wide sheep casings	—	—
Imported medium sheep casings	—	—

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	6.45	@6.35
Hoof meal, per unit	6.20	@6.30
Concentrated tankage, ground	6.00	@6.10
Ground tankage, 11%	6.45	@6.50
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	6.20	@6.30
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	6.00	@6.10
Ground tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%	42.00	@44.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	53.00	@54.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	25.00	@26.00

HORNS, HOOF AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, per ton	195.00	@205.00
Hoofs, black, per ton	60.00	@65.00
Hoofs, striped, per ton	60.00	@65.00
Hoofs, white, per ton	75.00	@80.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. avg., per ton	60.00	@70.00
Round shin bones, 38-40 lbs., av. per ton	60.00	@70.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs., av. per ton	75.00	@85.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs., av. per ton	150.00	@155.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	35.00	@37.50

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	24	@24
Prime steam, loose	24	@24
Leaf	24	@24
Compound	22	@22
Neutral lard	27	@27

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	18	@18
Tallow	18	@18
Grease, yellow	16	@16
Grease, A white	17	@17

OILS.

Oleo oil, extra	22	@22
Oleo oil, No. 2	20	@20
Oleo stock	20	@20
Linseed, per gal.	1.15	@1.20
Corn oil, loose	17	@17
Soya bean oil, seller tank, f. o. b. coast	16	@16

TALLOW.

Edible	18	@18
Prime Country	—	—
Packers' Prime	17	@17
Packers' No. 1	17	@17
Packers' No. 2	15	@15

GREASES.

White, choice	18	@18
White, "A"	17	@17
White, "B"	16	@16
Rene, naphtha extracted	—	—
Crackling	17	@17
Hot	15	@15
Yellow	15	@15
Brown	12	@12
Glycerine, C. P.	67	@68
Glycerine, dynamite	64	@65
Glycerine, crude soap	44	@46
Glycerine, candle	40	@40

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose, Chicago	1.43	@1.43
P. S. Y., soap grade, f. o. b. Texas	19.34	@19.34
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 62 @ 65 f. a.	nom	8.34
Soap stock, loose, reg., 5%, f. a. Tex.	4	@5 nom

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels, black iron hoops	1.00	@1.02
Oak pork barrels, black iron hoops	1.70	@1.72
Ash pork barrels, galv. iron hoops	1.80	@1.82
Red oak lard tierces	2.45	@2.50
White oak lard tierces	2.70	@2.80
White oak ham tierces	4.00	@4.00

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated	31	@31
Refined saltpetre, crystals	37	@37
Refined nitrate of soda, gran., f. o. b. N. Y.	6	@6
Refined nitrate of soda, crystals	6	@6
Sugar—	—	—
White, clarified	7.77	@7.77
Yellow, clarified	7.77	@7.77
Plantation, granulated	—	—
F. o. b. Chicago.	—	—

Ashton, in sacks, 224 lbs.	3.40
Ashton, car lots, per sack	3.25
English packing, T. H. & Co., car lots, per sack	—
English packing, Cheabire, car lots, per sack	—
English packing, pure dried, vacuum, per sack	—
English packing, Liverpool ground alum, per sack	—
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	8.75
Michigan, medium cut, car lots, per ton	9.75

Prices f. o. b. Chicago.

Retail Section

CLOSE AT NOON ON HEATLESS DAY.

The United States Food Administration has telegraphed Federal Food Administrators in all states east of the Mississippi River, including Minnesota and Louisiana, that the Food and Fuel Administrations have agreed that all wholesale and retail stores dealing in foods should for patriotic reasons close at noon on the "heatless days." Exceptions are made only where the early closing arrangements will interfere with sufficient distribution of food for the immediate needs of various communities. The necessity for remaining open and heated will be determined by the Federal Food Administrators, who shall notify the Fuel Administrators of their states. The telegram follows:

"It is agreed by the Food and Fuel Administrations that all wholesale and retail stores dealing in foods should close at noon Mondays from January 28 to March 25 from patriotic motives, except where the closing will interfere with the sufficient distribution of food for the immediate needs of the communities. Necessity for remaining open and heated to be determined by local Food Administrator, who shall notify local Fuel Administrator."

RETAILERS SIGNING FOOD PLEDGE.

At the end of the second week's drive to enroll the 350,000 retailers of food commodities in the United States, the returns show that approximately 120,000 have signed the retailers' pledge to the Food Administration and the consuming public. Pennsylvania stands first with 7,400; Illinois second with 6,875; Missouri third with 6,400, and New York fourth with 6,325. These numbers hardly measure up to the Food Administration's expectations, but it is thought that returns have been delayed by the heavy snows which tied up traffic in many sections.

This pledge which the retailers of the country are asked to sign reads: "To serve our country we have enlisted in the United States Food Administration. We pledge ourselves to give our customers the benefit of fair and moderate prices, selling at no more than a reasonable profit above cost to us."

Every retailer who signs this pledge is expected to post it conspicuously in his store. The Food Administration asks the consumer to look for this poster in the store at which he trades.

MISTAKEN IDEAS OF FOOD CONTROL.

Food regulation has a tendency to take on unauthorized local restrictions, as in one State, where the real conservation programme has become identified in the minds of merchants with the closing of certain stores on special days, such as butcher shops on Tuesdays, grocery stores on Sundays and holidays, and the like. This leads the Commercial Bulletin of Los Angeles to clear up a misunderstanding of such points, reminding merchants that nobody has power to enforce the closing of retail stores as a Food Administration measure.

Shorter hours and Sunday closing are advisable in many communities, and merchants have for years been trying to put revised store schedules into practice. With the general interest and cooperative spirit created by food conservation, it is often possible to further these worthy ends. But they should not be confused with Food Administration measures.

PUSH SALE OF WAR STAMPS.

The Secretary of the Treasury, acting through the National War-Savings Committee, is soliciting the support of business men in the sale of War-Savings Stamps. He desires to immediately establish several hundred thousand agencies and sales stations. It is as easy to sell a War-Savings Stamp as it is an ordinary postage stamp, and he has launched a great drive to establish sales stations everywhere.

The plan is simplicity itself! Your town, city, county or State Director can furnish you with supplies, posters and publicity matter. You can get your stamps from your post office or bank. Sales stations should be at every pay window of manufacturing, industrial and mercantile establishments, and at every retail counter in the country. These stamps should be the easiest bought merchandise in the world, and when these agencies are established this end will have been accomplished.

Every meat packer and retailer should become an agent for the sale of stamps, regardless of how limited the extent. Get in touch with your local War-Savings Committee, post office or bank; purchase from them the initial supply of stamps, and replenish as sales warrant.

You can render tremendous publicity service in using inserts in pay envelopes; by wrapping up patriotic appeal folders in your merchandise packages; the prominent display in shop windows and plants of the posters, etc., all of which publicity matter will be supplied by the State Directors or their local War-Savings Committee on request. Send to the National War-Savings Committee at Washington for a handbook of information.

Is there some problem in the operation of your plant that bothers you? Submit it to The National Provisioner and get the answer.

Buying an Ice Box

Does your shop refrigerator suit you? Does it keep your meats well and how much does it cost for ice or refrigeration?

A refrigerating expert will tell you the important points to remember when buying an ice-box in an article to appear very soon on this page. Watch for it.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

The meat market at Twenty-fourth and E streets, South Omaha, Neb., conducted by J. A. Gross, has been damaged by fire.

Henry Lord, a butcher for many years, aged 75 years, died at his home, 860 North Sixth street, Reading, Pa., after a stroke of apoplexy.

Rudolph Vogel has purchased a half interest in the meat market at 13 Main street, Ansonia, Conn., from Otto Hoffmann.

Max Kaufman's meat market at 2211 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., has been destroyed by fire.

The meat and grocery market at 3 Water street, Gloversville, N. Y., conducted by the Slavonia Mercantile Co., has been badly damaged by fire.

Herbert E. Russell, 60 years old, a meat dealer of Bath, Me., died after a brief illness. He is survived by his widow, three daughters and one son.

C. J. Passick, who manages a meat market at Twentieth and Clark streets, Omaha, Neb., was held up by two masked highwaymen and \$50 taken from his cash drawer.

The Lawrence Market Co. has opened up at the corner of Essex and Franklin streets, Lawrence, Mass., with meat, fish, grocery, dairy departments, etc.

Paxton L. Campbell, doing business under the firm names of H. E. Campbell and Campbell's Cash Market, Lynn, Mass., is in bankruptcy.

N. B. Long & Son, meat dealers, of Kendrick, Idaho, are adding a grocery department.

T. A. Phels has become the sole owner of the Bee Hive Meat and Grocery Co., Cornelius, Ore.

B. C. Purcell has added a stock of groceries to his meat business.

H. Hellesen, of McCook, has purchased the Smith meat market, Palisade, Neb.

V. C. Donaldson has taken active charge of his meat market, recently purchased, in Fairbury, Neb.

Riley & Anderson are about to engage in the meat business at Oshkosh, Neb.

M. Lattinson has retired from the meat firm of Dixon & Lattinson, in Byers, Kan.

Lloyd Baker has disposed of his meat business in Bird City, Kan., to Ted. Niehaus.

The grocery and meat market of Cal Miller, at Alger, Ohio, has been destroyed by fire, with a loss of \$5,000.

George H. Wolfe, 68 years old, a retired butcher, died at his home, 601½ West North Street, Springfield, Ohio, from a complication of diseases.

Harry A. Bengston, a meat and grocery dealer of Waterbury, Conn., filed a petition in bankruptcy.

The grocery and meat market of C. W. Gift, 824 East 16th Street, Des Moines, Iowa, has been damaged by fire.

Palmer Lincoln, prominent in the meat business, died at his home in Norton, Mass., at the age of 85.

It is reported that L. G. Derick, meat and grocery dealer of Montpelier, Vt., has filed a petition in bankruptcy.

O. W. Much has sold the Palace Meat Market in Wagoner, Okla., to Beall & Collier.

P. Jackson has purchased Thomas Popplebaum's interest in the meat market at Watonga, Okla.

E. L. Stranathan has sold his meat market in Gaylord, Kansas, to T. V. Lowe and J. F. Finch. This market will be managed by G. Goodwin.

A meat market has been established by Peck & Miller in Smith Center, Kansas.

F. G. Clark has opened a meat market in Caldwell, Kansas.

Harry and Oliver Moore have sold their meat market in Blue Rapids, Kansas, to George Nowak.

A meat and grocery market has been established in Cherokee, Okla., by J. W. Ingle.

John Hostinsky, Jr., has opened a meat market in Cuba, Kansas.

The meat and grocery firm of Martin & Hare in Arcadia, Kansas, has been dissolved; Charles Martin having purchased George Hare's interest.

The Bullington & Foster meat market in Bristow, Okla., has been purchased by Taylor & McCarty.

G. W. Carnes will move his meat and grocery business from Mount Valley, Kansas, to Coffeyville, Kansas.

W. H. Sharp has purchased the meat market at 316 North Fifth Street, Independent, Kansas, formerly conducted by a Mr. Jenkins.

H. D. Muns has taken over Earl Whitman's interest in the O. K. Meat Market in Wynnewood, Okla.

L. Finney has opened a butcher shop in Lenapah, Okla.

T. J. Collier has succeeded to the ownership of the Palace Meat Market, Wagoner, Okla.

J. W. Gwinn has purchased the Star Meat Market in Coweta, Okla., from J. R. Montgomery.

Peck & Miller have opened in the meat business on Court Street, Smith Center, Kan. Sam Forde has engaged in the meat business at Parker, Kan.

J. A. Manthey has purchased the Purity Meat Market, Argonia, Kan., from W. H. Pohlenz.

Herman L. Feldpausch has purchased the meat market of R. Walton in Freeport, Mich., and has placed Peter Zylstra in charge.

Kemp & Bingham have succeeded to the meat and grocery business of Burch & Kemp in Coldwater, Mich.

Ed. Finley's meat market at Coal Creek, Tenn., has been destroyed by fire.

The Washington Market will open a meat department in the basement of the McCrory stores in Omaha, Neb., about February 1.

The meat and grocery market at Alger, O., conducted by Cal Miller, has been destroyed by fire.

John Christian Glimm, 78 years old, a retired provision dealer of New York City, died at his home, 1003 Avenue Q, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Henry Kannegieter and William Allen have asked for permit for the opening of a horse meat market in Kalamazoo, Mich.

Mrs. W. H. Deckard & Son have traded their butcher shop in Maynard, Iowa, to Thomas Foster, of Strawberry Point, for his farm.

Alex Valley and Walter Boucher have closed out their meat business in Menominee, Mich., and have joined the army.

The meat market of John Bearman, 1420 Avenue F, Birmingham, Ala., has been burglarized.

M. S. Groat, of Inavale, Neb., expects to open a meat market in McCook, Neb.

James W. Taylor, who for many years conducted a meat market in Montclair, N. J., died at his home, 3 Valley Road, West Orange, N. J., from a complication of diseases. Mr. Taylor was born in Portchester, N. Y., 63 years ago.

Buehler Brothers, meat market on Mifflin street, Madison, Wis., is to be under the management of H. B. Esses of Sheboygan.

Anton Zimmermann will install a cooling plant in his meat market on Main street, Pittsville, Wis.

The Hamilton-Bissett Grocery & Meat Co., Akron, O., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by James Hamilton, Bert D. Bissett, A. E. O'Neill, F. J. Kraft and F. A. Rees.

Olaf Syverson sold his meat market in Badger, Minn., to Axel Johnson.

L. L. McDaniel will open a meat market in Triump., Minn.

C. R. Flink has opened a meat market in Wadena, Minn.

Jensen Bros. opened a meat market in Grenora, N. Dak.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS.

(Continued from page 30.)

New York.

PACKER HIDES.—A sale was made by one uptown packer of 10 to 12 cars of November and December butt brands and Colorados at reported price of 26½c. and 27½c. The seller claims that the sale was actually made before recent break in the market. Prices on all varieties are nominal today. Native steers last sold at 34c. Small Packer Hides active. A sale was made of about 2,000 Brooklyn cows, October, November and December salting at 20c. Sales are pending on other lots.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market continues dull and weak in sympathy with the break in packer light cows. No trading of any consequence is noted but an occasional sale is made of a car of extremes or all weights at prices within buyers' ideas. Extremes and buffs from middle west sections are offered here at prices ranging from 19 to 21c. as to section, take-off, quality, etc. Buyers' ideas are at least 2c. under, and none of the large operators are showing any interest. Southens are slow and draggy and apparently buyers are not interested in offerings of all weights at 17 to 18c. according to sections, lots, etc. New York State and New England all weights are nominal. Buyers' ideas are very low and not over 16 to 17c.

CALFSKINS.—The market is strong and dealers generally are talking higher prices. Another small sale of about 1,000 New York Cities 5 to 7's was made at \$3/60, but nearly all holders are quoted the three ranges of New York Cities at \$3.65, \$4.65 and \$5.65 and holding firm at these prices. Good outside mixed cities and countries are offered at \$3.25, \$4.25 and \$5.25. Countries are quoted at \$2.80, \$3.80 and \$4.80. A car of New York City kips 12-17 lbs. sold at \$6.75.

HORSEHIDES.—The market holds steady to firm. No new sales are noted since recent trading in New England hides at \$7.50 flat for number twos, and 2,000 Philadelphia hides at \$8.00. Regular run of country hides are quoted at \$7@7.25. Dealers' mixed hides at \$7.50 @7.75 and straight renderers' at \$8@8.25.

DRY HIDES.—The market continues dull and uninteresting. Practically no inquiries are made for any of the varieties and buyers and holders are at a standstill. Stocks continue to pile up but it is difficult to estimate the total amount of dry hides on spot. Prices on all varieties are nominal. In common hides, no changes are noted and brokers report that buyers are not interested enough to make bids. The large importers are nominally talking prices last paid. Last sales of Bogotas were at 41c. for mountains; Puerto Cabellos at 40½c. and Central Americans at 40c. Buyers' ideas today are from 6@8c. under. There is some demand for hides for export. Dry salted Peruvians continue to interest buyers. Chinas, Brazils, Javas, etc., are all slow and prices nominal. The River Plate market is quiet and nominal. B. A. hides are offered at 41@42c.; Cordovas at 43@44c. B. A. kips are quoted at 44@46c. and Cordova kips at 46@48c.

WET SALTED HIDES.—Cables from the River Plate give sales of 8,000 Swift's Montevideo frigorifico steers at 30½c. A previous sale was made of 12,000 Swift's Montevideo's at 30½c. About 5,000 Nelson Morris Montevideo steers sold at 30½c. c & f basis. Cables report that in all probability the Argentine export duty will go into effect this week. The spot market is quiet but steady. A few small sales have been made. About 500 Tampicos sold at 19½c. Thousand Chileans sold at 25c. also 500 Panamas sold at 20½c. Cubans are slow and prices nominal.

Boston.

The hide market in Boston has been exceptionally quiet during the past week, both on account of the unsettled condition of the market as regards prices and also because of the partial closing down of the nation's business. Some dealers in the Ohio sections who have good hides of fall salting to offer are holding firmly at prices which are considerably above

tanners' ideas. Ohio shippers are talking 21c. for both buffs and extremes of the best selections but plenty of offers are noted in the market as low as 19c. for current or forward delivery. There have been no sales of any account noted from which to determine the market. The southern market is being quoted at 17 to 18c. for all weight hides, the price depending upon the point of origin. Tanners show no interest and figure these prices as at least a cent above the market. The sales last week in the packer market at reduced prices have made it even more difficult to do business at present asking prices on country hides.

CALFSKIN.—The market continues dull, with prices nominally the same in the absence of any trading. Tanners are waiting and their ideas of prices are considerably below what dealers are willing to sell for. The reported easiness in the market is not apparent on New England skins as there are so few of these to be offered that dealers are holding firmly at \$3, \$4 and \$5. Southern kips reported sold in this market at 20c., but some tanners are the authority for the statement that 19c. would buy any quantity.

Among other important things

to be considered when making a business transaction is that of pleasing and satisfying those with whom you deal. In doing this provisioners and meat dealers know how much a clean, sanitary condition will assist in creating not only an inviting appearance, but in the handling and displaying of meats to the best advantage.

The number of those who rely upon

Wyandotte
Sanitary
Cleaner and Cleanser

for maintaining such sanitary conditions is daily increasing. This cleaner is so perfected that its use for cleaning where meat or meat products are displayed, stored or handled insures not only the greatest amount of cleanliness and purity, but its ready rinsing nature together with its thorough dissolving properties save the time of the user and prevent a waste of cleaning material. Its ingredients are pure and harmless, and its use is as safe as it is sanitary.

Once you have given this cleaner a trial, you, too, will know how quickly and how easily it does its work. Order from your supply house. It Cleans Clean.

Indian in Circle



In Every Package

THE J. B. FORD CO.

Sole Mfrs.

Wyandotte, Mich.

New York Section

President Thos. E. Wilson, of Wilson & Company, was in Washington this week.

W. J. Russell, Jr., of Swift & Company's branch house department, Chicago, was in New York this week.

T. J. Russ, of Wilson & Company's hide department at Chicago, was a visitor to New York headquarters during the week.

Max Goldman, butcher, of 985 Southern boulevard, has filed schedules in bankruptcy showing liabilities \$6,227 and assets of \$1,660.

A. C. Sinclair, vice-president of T. M. Sinclair & Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa, was in town this week looking after the interests of his company.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending January 19, 1918, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 16.47 cents per pound.

The annual cabaret entertainment and ball of the Bronx Branch, United Master Butchers, was held on Thursday evening at the McKinley Square Casino. A report of the event will appear in the next issue of The National Provisioner.

It is announced that Swift & Company have acquired extensive land holdings at Edgewater, N. J., which will be used as a distributing terminal for their Eastern trade and possibly for manufacturing purposes as well. Export trade after the war is said to be one of the aims in the plan.

Cohen & Co., of No. 264 Ninth Avenue, have an original and most effective bookkeeping method that it might pay other shopkeepers to emulate. Every transaction is recorded and but a moment is required to find any item, whether bought, sold, paid for, credit or part payment. Its very simplicity is the interesting part of it, and Mr. Cohen is justly proud of its effectiveness.

J. S. Hoffman, of Chicago, head of the J. S. Hoffman Co., Inc., the big hog and beef products house of Chicago and New York, was in the city this week for a day or two, just long enough to put a few more whirls on the speed which Manager Salinger is accustomed to maintain at the New York end. With both Hoffman and Salinger on the job, it was surely some dizzy proposition!

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending January 19, 1918, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat.—Manhattan, 636 lbs.; Brooklyn, 37,925 lbs.; Queens, 6 lbs.; Richmond, 245 lbs.; total, 38,812 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 20,820 lbs. Poultry and Game.—Manhattan, 183 lbs.

A. Andre Co., retail butchers of 884 Columbus avenue, and seven other retail stores, at 774 and 820 Columbus avenue, 2161 and 2201 Eighth avenue, 1744 and 2016 Amsterdam avenue, and 4218 Broadway, have filed a peti-

tion in bankruptcy, with liabilities of \$9,464 and assets of \$1,200, consisting of fixtures, \$1,000; trucks, wagons, etc., \$200. William J. McArthur has been appointed receiver.

After 21 years on Ninth Avenue, Dan Hecht sold his shop recently, with the intention of retiring from the butcher business. But the call of the knife and cleaver was too strong for him, and after a short time of idleness, during which he said he felt like a deep-dyed criminal, he bought out the old shop of Emil Roes, at No. 31 Greenwich Avenue. This shop has been established over 24 years in the heart of Greenwich Village. The villagers have put the stamp of their approval on genial Dan by freely patronizing him in his new shop, where he keeps the best quality of meats he can buy, gets his price and does all his own cutting, which is a good way to do business these days.

After a lifetime spent with Richard Webber, and after his death, with his two sons, "Ven" Webber, who is known to everybody in the trade, has opened an establishment of his own at No. 2176 Amsterdam Avenue, where he has built up a fine business in a short space of time. His training in the Webber market will stand him in good stead, as for over 20 years he was buyer for all departments in what was probably the biggest retail market in the world. Young "Ven" worked very hard those days—26 years in all—and the old habit still clings. His first vacation in years was taken after the big market closed its doors, and Mr. Webber felt the need of a rest at his farm in Dutchess County, where he is the owner of 130 acres of fine farming land. In the new shop his cash and carry system is proving entirely satisfactory, and his business is rapidly growing, due to his up-to-date ideas, quality of goods and courtesy to his customers, who appreciate his honorable business methods, and depend on his judgment and experience.

NEW YORK BUTCHERS CALFSKIN ASSOCIATION.

At the annual meeting of its stockholders at Terrace Garden last Thursday evening, January 17, the New York Butchers' Calfskin Association announced another high record for profitable dealings for its stockholders. The annual report made by Manager Fred Dietz showed the greatest prosperity in the history of the organization, enabling it to pay a premium of 50 cents per skin on all No. 1 skins disposed of by its members during the year. This was far in excess of any premium previously paid, and actually 7 cents a pound more than the market. The announcement was cheered by the big crowd of butchers present.

President George Thomson presided at the meeting, and it was a very pleasant task for him. The annual report showed the following summary of transactions for the calendar year 1917:

Stock on hand January 1, 1917.....	15,264 skins
Stock received during year 1917.....	209,966 "
Total	225,230 "
Value of stock on hand January 1, 1917..\$	91,904.30
Cost of skins during the year 1917.....	992,840.65
Total	\$1,084,744.95
Total amount of sales for the year.....	\$1,088,170.94
Premium for the year 1917 50c. per skin amt.	\$ 88,819.50
Dividend, \$2.00 per share.....	\$ 4,000.00
Paid and credited as No. 1.....	177,639 skins
Actual cellar selection.....	173,000 "

The election of directors resulted in the old board being chosen without opposition, as follows: George Thomson, Charles Grismer, Herman Schlosser, O. E. Jahrdoerfer, H. Heinemann and Fred. Dietz.

A PLACE TO BUY OR SELL.

Packhouse, provision, refrigeration and other machinery and equipment at second-hand. Buy it or sell it through The National Provisioner's "Wanted and For Sale" department on page 48.

WESTERN DRESSED MEAT PRICES IN EASTERN MARKETS.

Wholesale prices of Western dressed beef, lamb and mutton at New York and other Eastern markets on representative market days this week are reported as follows by the office of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture:

TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1918.

Fresh beef, Western dressed:		Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Washington
Steers:	Choice	\$18.00@18.25	\$19.00@20.00	\$.....	\$.....
	Good	17.50@18.00	18.00@19.00	19.00@20.00	18.00@19.00
	Medium	17.00@17.50	17.00@18.00	17.50@18.50	17.00@18.00
	Common .....	.....	16.00@17.00	16.00@17.00	15.50@17.00
Cows:	Good	15.50@16.00	16.50@17.00	17.00@17.50	16.50@17.00
	Medium	15.00@15.50	16.00@16.50	16.00@16.50	15.50@16.50
	Common	14.50@15.00	15.00@16.00	15.00@15.50	14.50@15.50
Bulls:	Good	14.00@14.50	.....	.....	.....
	Medium .....	.....	15.00@15.50	15.00@16.00	.....
	Common .....	.....	14.50@15.00	14.00@15.00	13.50@.....
Fresh lamb and Mutton, Western dressed:					
Lambs:	Choice	26.00@26.50	27.00@28.00	25.00@26.00*	26.00@27.00
	Good	25.00@26.00	26.00@27.00	24.00@25.00	25.00@26.00
	Medium	24.00@25.00	25.00@26.00	23.00@23.50	.....
Yearlings:	Good .....	.....	.....	26.00@21.00	.....
	Medium	19.00@20.00	.....	19.00@20.00	.....
	Common	17.00@19.00	.....	.....	.....
Mutton:	Good	20.50@21.00	22.00@24.00	19.00@20.00	.....
	Medium	20.00@20.50	21.00@22.00	18.00@19.00	.....
	Common .....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Frozen lambs, \$22.00@24.00.

WHOLESALE BUTTER PRICES FIXED.

Wholesale prices for storage creamery butter have been announced by the United States Food Administration for New York and Chicago, the New York prices to govern other points in seaboard territory. The new scale has been established with the voluntary co-operation of the butter trade, and all exchanges notified to observe the following wholesale quotations:

New York: 47 cents a pound "for the remainder of the season." This means about two months, when most of the present storage creamery butter will have been released. This price will remain unchanged, without allowances for accumulating storage charges.

Chicago: 45½ cents a pound until February 1. Beginning then the price will be advanced one-fourth of a cent on the first and fifteenth of each month until practically all creamery butter is released from storage. This increase is designed to compensate for storage expenses.

The new scale of prices is based on a careful investigation of the cost of storage butter and allows a reasonable profit for the holders. The usual trade differentials are to be allowed the various classes of handlers.

Stable prices at these two principal butter centers, under voluntary agreements with principal butter exchanges, is regarded as sufficient assurance that corresponding prices will rule throughout the country.

FORECASTS MORE MEAT PRODUCTION.

Possibilities of increased meat production in response to the nation's need are indicated in the monthly report on livestock at stockyards issued by the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture. Shipments of "stockers and feeders," from stockyards back to farms, showed increases in every case over the number handled in 1916.

Shipments of feeder hogs were four times greater than during 1916, and the month of December, 1917, showed shipments seven times larger than for the same month in 1916. Feeder cattle shipments increased 862,140 over shipments in 1916. Shipments of feeder sheep increased about a million head, most of the increase being in Western yards, although Buffalo showed a slight increase. These increases, it is pointed out, forecast an increase in the number of animals to be prepared for market on farms during 1918.

Receipts of sheep at stockyards in December, 1917, show a slight increase over those in December, 1916, although the total for the year 1917 is smaller by 1,763,000 head. Cattle receipts were large in 1917, December alone showing a gain of 371,829 over December, 1916. The large comparative decrease in hog receipts is due partly to the unusually large receipts in 1916, several large markets establishing records for hogs handled that year.

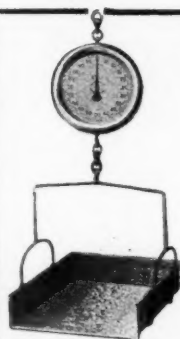
HORSE MEAT FOR LONDON.

At a meeting of the butchers of Harrow, a London suburb, one of their number said that the shortage of meat had become so serious that the authorities had asked him to start killing horses, and that he was beginning this week with a hundred head. Horse meat, he said, would not be very palatable to some, but it had to come.

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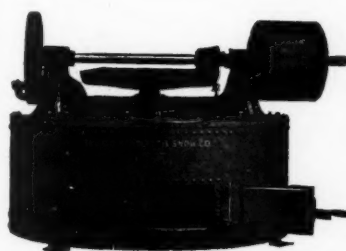
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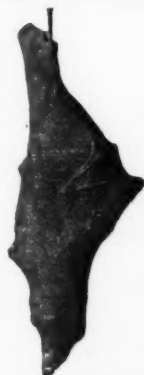


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Experience of 30 years.

The C. O. Bartlett & Snow Co.
Cleveland Ohio 50 Church Street
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BEEF, HAM and SHEEP BAGS

We Manufacture all kinds of Stockinette Cloth and Bags for Covering Meat

WRITE US FOR INFORMATION AND PRICES.

WYNANTSKILL MFG. COMPANY
TROY, N. Y.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Steers, common to choice	\$11.00@14.35
Oxen	@11.00
Bulls	7.00@11.25
Cows	4.50@10.00

LIVE CALVES.

Live veals, common to prime	15.00@19.00
Live calves, yearlings	6.50@8.50
Live calves, Western	@12.50
Live calves, culls, per 100 lbs.	12.00@14.75
Live calves, barnyard	8.50@9.50

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs	@20.50
Live lambs, culls	—@—
Live sheep, common	8.00@10.50
Live sheep, ewes	—@—
Live sheep, culls	—@—

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@18.00
Hogs, medium	@18.00
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@18.00
Pigs	@17.00
Roughs	@16.75

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy	.21 @22
Choice native, light	.20 @21
Native, common to fair	.18½ @19½

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	.19 @20
Choice native light	.20 @21
Native, common to fair	.17 @18
Choice Western, heavy	.18 @19
Choice Western, light	.16½ @17
Common to fair Texas	.15 @16
Good to choice helfers	.18 @19
Common to fair helfers	.16 @17
Choice cows	.15½ @16
Common to fair cows	.14½ @15
Fresh Bologna hells	.15½ @16½

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs	.28 @30	24 @25
No. 2 ribs	.22 @23	@23
No. 3 ribs	.17 @18	20 @22
No. 1 loins	.28 @30	26 @30
No. 2 loins	.22 @23	22 @25
No. 3 loins	.17 @18	19 @21
No. 1 hinds and ribs	.22 @24	22 @24
No. 2 hinds and ribs	.19 @20	20 @21
No. 3 hinds and ribs	.16 @17	18½ @19½
No. 1 rounds	.18½ @19	@19
No. 2 rounds	.17½ @18	@18
No. 3 rounds	.16 @17	@17½
No. 1 chucks	@17½	@20
No. 2 chucks	@16½	@19
No. 3 chucks	@14½	@18

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.	@25
Veals, country dressed, per lb.	@22½
Western calves, choice	@23
Western calves, fair to good	@20
Grassers and buttermilks	@16

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@24½
Hogs, 160 lbs.	@24½
Hogs, 160 lbs.	@24½
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@24½
Pigs	@25½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice	@26
Lambs, choice	—@—
Lambs, good	@25
Lambs, medium to good	@23
Sheep, choice	@20
Sheep, medium to good	@19
Sheep, culls	@17

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.	.30 @31
Smoked hams 12 to 14 lbs. avg.	@30
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.	@29
Smoked picnic, light	@25
Smoked picnic, heavy	@24½
Smoked shoulders	@26
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.	.23 @24
Smoked bacon (rib in)	@24
Dried beef sets	@32
Pickled bellies, heavy	@30

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city	@31
Fresh pork loins, Western	.27 @30
Frozen pork loins	@26
Fresh pork tenderloins	@30
Frozen pork tenderloins	@30
Shoulders, city	@26

Shoulders, Western	@25
Butts, regular	@27
Butts, boneless	@28
Fresh hams, city	@31
Fresh hams, Western	@29
Fresh picnic hams	@24

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs.	75.00@77.50
per 100 pcs.	
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per	
100 pcs.	85.00@87.50
Black hooft, per ton	75.00@85.00
Striped hooft, per ton	75.00@85.00
White hooft, per ton	85.00@90.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per	
100 pcs.	@160.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1's	.225.00@240.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2's	.150.00@175.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3's	.100.00@125.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L. C. trim'd 18	@23c. a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed	@17c. a pound
Fresh cow tongues	@16c. a pound
Calves' heads, scalded	@65c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal	40 @100c. a pair
Calves' livers	@35c. a pound
Beef kidneys	@30c. a pound
Mutton kidneys	@15c. a pound
Livers, beef	@20c. a pound
Oxtails	@18c. a pound
Hearts, beef	@14c. a pound
Rolls, beef	@12½c. a pound
Tenderloin, beef, Western	.18 @21c. a pound
Lambs' fries	@43c. a pound
Extra lean pork trimmings	@12c. a pair
	@24c. a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	@7½
Suet, fresh and heavy	@13
Shop bones, per cwt.	.25 @35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	•
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle	•
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	•
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle	•
Hog, free of salt, tes. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York	@95
Hog extra narrow, selected, per lb.	—@—
Hog middles	@25
Hog bungs	—@—
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York	@14
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York	@20
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York	@14
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York	@32
Beef wassanda, No. 2, each	@3½
Beef wassanda, No. 2a, each	@3½
Beef bladders small, per doz.	@95

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white	29½	31½
Pepper, Sing., black	25	27
Pepper, Penang, white	29½	31½
Pepper, red	18	19
Allspice	7½	10
Cinnamon	22	26
Coriander	17	19
Cloves	50	55
Ginger	25	28
Mace	54	58

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated, bbls.	@27
Refined saltpetre, crystals, bbls.	@31
Refined nitrate of soda, gran. f. o. b. N. Y.	@6¼
Refined nitrate of soda, crystals	@6½

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins	@.45
No. 2 skins	@.43
No. 3 skins	@.40
Branded skins	@.35
Ticky skins	@.35
No. 1 B. M. skins	@.45
No. 2 B. M. skins	@.41
No. 1, 12½-14	@5.75
No. 2, 12½-14	@5.50
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14	@5.75
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14	@5.25
No. 1 kips, 14-18	@6.00
No. 2 kips, 14-18	@5.75
No. 1 B. M. kips, 14-18	@5.75
No. 2 B. M. kips	@5.50
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over	@7.25
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over	@7.00
Branded kips	@4.75
Heavy branded kips	@4.75
Ticky kips	@4.75
Heavy ticky kips	@6.00

Hereafter calfskins from 9 to 12 lbs. will be paid for by the pound, actual weight.

DRESSED POULTRY.

TURKEYS.

Dry-packed—12 to box—	
Young toms, dry-picked, fancy	.36 @37
Young hens, dry-picked, fancy	.36 @37
Young hens and toms, mixed, dry-pkd., fancy	.36 @37
Young hens and toms, mixed, dry-pkd., fair to good	.30 @34
Young hens and toms, mixed, dry-pkd., poor	.25 @28
Old hens	—@—
Old toms	.31 @32

Turkeys, barrels, Dry-packed.

Western, dry-pkd., young toms, fancy	.35 @36
Western, dry-pkd., young hens, fancy	.35 @36
Western, dry-pkd., young hens and toms, mixed, fancy	.35 @36
Ohio and Michigan, scalded, young toms, fancy	—@—
Ohio and Mich., scald., young hens, fancy	—@—
Ky. and Tenn., dry-picked, choice	.34 @34
Ky. and Tenn., dry-picked, average best	.30 @33
Ky. and Tenn., scalded, average best	—@—
Ky. and Tenn., poor	.24 @26
Texas, choice	.34 @34
Texas, fair to good	.31 @33

CHICKENS.

Capons—	
Phila., 8 lbs. and over, each	.40 @42
Phila., 6 to 7 lbs., each	.36 @38
Phila., small and slips	.33 @35
Fresh, barrels, dry-packed—	
Phila. and L. I. fancy broilers, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair	.45 @50
Western, dry-picked, broilers, 3 to 4 lbs.	.38 @30
Virginia, milk-fed, mixed weights, per lb.	.26 @30
Nearby squab broilers, 2 to 2½ lbs. to pair, per pair	.75 @1.00
Chickens—Fresh—Boxes—Dry-packed.	
Western, milk-fed, 17 lbs. to doz. and under	.34 @35
Western, milk-fed, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz.	.33 @34
Western, milk-fed, 25 to 29 lbs. to doz.	.29 @30
Western, milk-fed, 30 to 36 lbs. to doz.	.28 @28
Western, milk-fed, 37 to 42 lbs. to doz.	.29 @29
Western, milk-fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz.	.31 @31
Western, milk-fed, 48 lbs. and up to doz.	.32 @32
Western, corn-fed, 17 lbs. to doz. and under	.32 @33
Western, corn-fed, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz.	.30 @32
Western, corn-fed, 25 to 29 lbs. to doz.	.28 @29
Western, corn-fed, 30 to 36 lbs. to doz.	.27 @28
Western, corn-fed, 37 to 42 lbs. to doz.	.28 @28
Western, corn-fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz.	.28 @28
Western, corn-fed, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz.	.29½ @29½
Fowls—12 to box, milk-fed, dry-packed—	
Western, boxes, 60 lbs. and over to doz., dry-picked	.32 @32
Western, boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	.31 @31
Western, boxes, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	.29 @30
Western, boxes, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	.28 @29
Western, boxes, 30 to 35 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	.27 @28
Western, boxes, under 30 lbs. to doz.	.25 @26
Fowls—Fresh, dry-packed, corn-fed, 12 to box—	
Western, 60 lbs. and over to doz., dry-picked	.32 @32
Western, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-pkd.	.30½ @31
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz., dry-pkd.	.28 @29
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-pkd.	.27 @28
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to doz., dry-pkd.	.26 @27
Western, under 30 lbs. to doz., dry-pkd.	.24 @25
Fowls—Barrels, dry-packed—iced—	
Western, boxes, 5 lbs. and over	.31 @31½
Western, boxes, 4 to 4½ lbs., dry-pkd.	.29 @31
Old Cocks, per lb.	.23 @23½
Southern, large	.25½ @30
Ducks and geese—	
Ducks, Wisconsin, stall-fed, fancy	—@—
Ducks, Western, 4 lbs. and up, fancy	.28 @28
Ducks, Western, under 4 lbs., fancy	.26 @27
Geese, Maryland	.28 @27
Geese, Wisconsin, stall-fed, fancy	—@—
Geese, Western, 10 lbs. and up, fancy	.26 @27
Geese, Western, under 10 lbs., fancy	.24 @25
Other Poultry—	
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.	@7.25

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens	—@—
Fowls	—@—
Roosters, old	—@—
Turkeys	—@—
Geese	—@—
Ducks, average run	—@—

BUTTER.

Creamery, extra (92 score)	@54
Creamery, higher (scoring lots)	.54½ @55
Creamery, Firsts	.50 @53½
Process, Extras	.44½ @45
Process, Firsts	.43 @44

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras	.70 @71
Fresh gathered, extra firsts	@69
Fresh gathered, firsts	@68
Fresh gathered, seconds	.62 @67
Fresh checks, good to choice	—@—

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton	@30.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton	@35.00
Dried blood, high grade	@7.00
Nitrate of soda—spot	@4.50
Bone black, discard, sugar house del.	
New York	nom. 40.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent. ammonia	6.00 and 10c.
Garbage tankage	@10.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered Baltimore	—@—
Foreign fish guano, testing 13½-14½ ammonia and about 10% B. Phos.	—@—
Lime	—@—
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (85c. per unit available phos. acid)	—@—
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25%	@7.50
Sulphate ammonia, per 100 lbs. spot guar., 25%	@7.50

